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**Sports:**  
**Eric Davis—two homers for the Reds**  
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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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SECOND EDITION



Leonid Sharansky (right) takes a walk through the capital's German Colony on his first day in Jerusalem, together with his brother Natan (Anatoly) and his 1 1/2-year-old son Boris. Leonid, his mother Ida Milgrom, his wife Raya and their two children arrived in Israel on Monday night after leaving the Soviet Union. "I'm very happy that the case of Sharansky has ended and we can begin a new life," Leonid said. He added that it would take him some time to get used to life in Israel. "It's too hot for me here," he said. "Even the food we just ate is new for us." A mechanical engineer, Leonid said he would rest and become more familiar with the country before looking for a job. (Scoop 80)

## Restoration of diplomatic ties formally announced in Yaounde Israel, Cameroon flay apartheid

**Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies**  
**YAOUNDE.** — Prime Minister Peres joined Cameroon President Paul Biya yesterday in a sweeping call for an end to apartheid as the two leaders formally announced the renewal of diplomatic ties between their nations.

Peres made a point of saying after the release of the statement that no true Jew could favour apartheid since the basis of the Jewish religion is anti-racist.

Sources in Jerusalem said Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi had rejected tentative Israeli approaches about a possible meeting with Peres on the prime minister's way back from Cameroon.

The prime minister said Biya had agreed in principle to visit Israel, but that a date had not yet been set.

## 1,500 dead, corpses everywhere, whole villages wiped out Devastation in disaster area

**YAOUNDE, Cameroon (AP).** — At least 1,534 people were killed by toxic gas released from a remote volcanic lake, a UN relief agency reported yesterday. Witnesses said they saw streets littered with corpses and entire villages where every trace of life was wiped out.

vent an epidemic. Teams of helpers were busy burying the victims in mass graves. Dead animals were also being buried.

In Geneva, the UN disaster relief organization reported that 1,534 bodies had been counted and others were still being discovered. More than 7,000 dead cattle have been counted, according to Israeli rescue workers.

onies ruled by France and Britain. In the nearby town of Wum, Keneneth Kribby, a Canadian Baptist missionary, said after visiting the scene yesterday many bodies still remained in their grass or mud huts and have not been reported because in many families no one was left alive.

## Another look at ties with Pretoria

Each time Israel renews relations with a black African state, the perennial question arises: Can Israel maintain its friendly, multi-faceted relations with South Africa and hope at the same time to restore relations with black Africa?

### The Israeli medical team

The IDF's medical aid team to Cameroon has reached the disaster zone and started work. The team was organized only three hours before Prime Minister Shimon Peres left for that country early Monday morning, following an urgent request from Yaounde, the IDF spokesman reported yesterday.

## Source in Shin Bet probe: 'Shalom has implicated politicians in affair'

**By BARBARA AMOUYAL**  
**For The Jerusalem Post**  
Shin Bet head Avraham Shalom implicated the political echelon in a recent police interrogation, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

testimony before inviting political officials for questioning. It has been learned that former cabinet secretary Dan Meridor has been mediating between the outgoing Shin Bet chief and Shamir in an attempt to legally explain the "permission and authority" to which Shalom alluded in his pardon request last May.

## Struggle on for Gur's job

**By ROY ISACOWITZ**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
A low-key struggle has begun among the Labour Party MKs who hope to replace Health Minister Mordechai Gur in the cabinet after rotation.



Vice Premier Shamir enjoys a conversation with South Lebanon Army commander Gen. Antoine Lahad and Uri Lubrani, the Israeli government's coordinator of activities in Lebanon, at Lahad's headquarters in Marjayoun yesterday. (Yitzhak Eliezer)

## Rambam to do liver transplants

**By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER**  
**HAIFA.** — Health Minister Mordechai Gur, yesterday designated the Rambam government hospital as the country's centre for liver transplants.

year will be carried out, at an estimated cost of \$20,000-45,000, compared to about \$200,000 to have the operation abroad.

lish a full transplant team within half a year. The hospital will also resume kidney transplants which it pioneered in Israel, as an integral part of its transplant operations.

## Shamir tours security zone

**By BENNY MORRIS**  
**Post Diplomatic Correspondent**  
While Prime Minister Peres was away holding aloft African babies, his deputy, Foreign Minister Shamir, spent yesterday beaming at Arab infants in the South Lebanon security zone, and otherwise learning about Israel's problems along the northern border.

dusty mountain-top local HQ with a batch of high-grade IDF infantrymen, who serve as advisers to the South Lebanese Army, may have forced Shamir, who until then had been all smiles, to sit up for a second and take note. Prodding by the unit commanders, the new chief liaison officer in South Lebanon, Tat-Aluf David Agmon, and the new O/C Northern Command, Aluf Yossi Peled, all failed to draw any questions from the rank and file sitting on benches opposite the foreign minister. There was embarrassment all round. So a

sergeant-major, and then an officer took it upon themselves to start explaining. Then a soldier piped up: "How long are we going to remain in the (security) strip? I feel superfluous here. Will we ever withdraw from here?"

## Tanzam Railway—Southern Africa's freedom trail

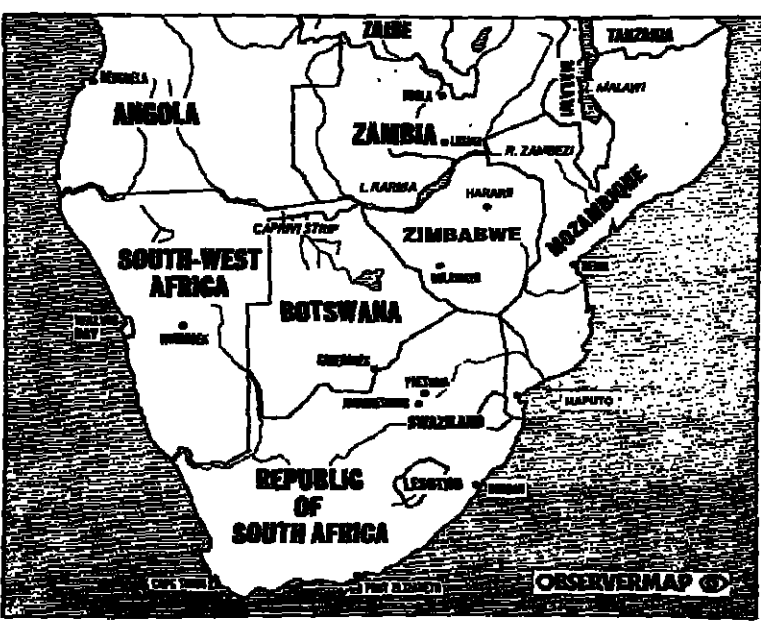
**By ALASTAIR MATHESON**  
**MBEYA, Tanzania.** — Two slender ribbons of steel stretching about 1,800 kilometres through the African bush have become the focus of attention for many people in southern Africa since the "sanctions war" began escalating.

people are now hoping that this "back-door route" would enable them to avoid some of the more serious hardships likely to follow if and when the South African government turns the screws tighter on their trade passing through its territory.

and make Zambia less dependent on South African rail and port facilities. Now, however, in another decade, copper is no longer the magic metal it was, giving much prosperity to Zambia. When the line was put to the test it also proved inadequate in many respects. The locomotives were underpowered for hauling mineral trains up the steep escarpments in southern Tanzania and, during heavy rains, serious wash-aways halted traffic for long periods.

the line is also to serve Zimbabwe and Botswana, possibly with a spur to Malawi as well, development may be needed.

Efforts to rehabilitate the railway began last year, and it is expected that when a \$150 million modernization is completed traffic can be increased to 2.2 million tons a year. West Germany has already come to the rescue with some powerful new diesel locomotives and China is to help strengthen the track in places.





## HOME NEWS

## Kollek tells government:

## Capital's schools deserve more aid

By BERNARD JOSEPHS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday blasted the government for putting West Bank settlements ahead of the capital in the queue for school buildings.

Kollek also warned that in new neighbourhoods, such as Gilo and Ramat, the shortage of classroom space has reached crisis proportions.

Speaking at a press conference on education in Jerusalem, Kollek said: "When a new settlement goes up in Judea and Samaria, a new school, a kindergarten and a synagogue all go up with it. Nothing like the same concern is shown for Jerusalem. We are forced to fight for every school, every synagogue. It is completely unjustified discrimination."

Kollek and city education chief

Michael Gal reported that the number of pupils in Jerusalem in the coming school year would reach nearly 107,000 - an increase of 4 per cent on last year.

This, together with a critical shortage of cash, would mean severe overcrowding in several districts.

Said Gal: "Har Nof, Pisgat Ze'ev, Gilo and Ramat are the worst-hit places. Without immediate government help there is no solution to the problem."

The slashing of school budgets would also hamper city plans to boost the level of technological education. It is almost impossible to purchase new equipment, said Gal.

Special problems were being faced in the Arab sector, Kollek added. Some 7,000 youngsters are believed

to have "escaped" the school system completely, and only one inspector is available to deal with them. There is a serious shortage of classrooms in the Arab sector, too.

However, the mayor insisted, the picture is not all gloomy. "We are proud of our education department and of what it has achieved under very difficult conditions. We have made great progress in technological education. We have seen considerable strides towards parent participation in the schools. We have hardly any truancy and we have greatly improved the appearance of school buildings."

"In addition we have seen a lot of progress in education for the disabled and for those with learning problems."

## U.S. renewing squeeze on Libya

SANTA BARBARA, California. - The U.S. ambassador to the UN, Vernon Walters, will visit Europe soon to renew American pressure for sanctions against Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, a senior administration official said this week.

Walters, a veteran troubleshooter on sensitive international issues, is to leave for Europe around the end of this month and spend a few days there, the official said.

The U.S. has ordered the carrier Forrester to cancel a scheduled port call and to resume patrols late this week in the Central Mediterranean north of Libya. U.S. officials said yesterday.

The Forrester had been scheduled to steam for a port call in Haifa, following the completion Thursday of a joint exercise with Egyptian forces.

Sources said the plans were changed because Defence Department officials at the Pentagon want to keep at least one carrier at sea in the region.

The White House said on Monday it would retaliate appropriately if Gaddafi supported acts of terrorism against Americans. But the senior official said military planners are not

preparing for a specific U.S. attack against Libya.

Officials in Washington said reports indicate Gaddafi, possibly using hard-to-trace "surrogates" such as Palestinian Arabs, appeared to be planning attacks against U.S. interests in West Germany. They expressed concern for the safety of the U.S. ambassador there, Richard Burt.

Officials said evidence has mounted in recent weeks that Gaddafi has shaken off personal stress caused by the April bombing raid on Libya. They declined to be more specific, but one noted that Gaddafi had reportedly been driven into seclusion by the U.S. raids and added:

"We knew that wouldn't last. There have been a number of indicators for some weeks now that things are beginning to stir again - that the hiatus will soon be over."

In Tripoli, Libya's "revolutionary committees" have called for attacks on U.S. interests as part of stepped-up activity around the world.

Diplomats say the strident tone of their communiques reflects a resurgence of militancy in the movement

after a lull following the April U.S. raids.

The Tripoli committees, set up by Gaddafi nine years ago, approved a "revolutionary plan of action" and pledged to achieve their goals "through all means - even revolutionary violence" when they met on August 19-21.

A statement published in local newspapers said the plan calls for "unity and alliance with revolutionary forces in the world to fight and defeat the enemies of freedom - imperialism, Zionism, racism, fascism and reaction, at the head of which is the enemy of mankind, the enemy of freedom, America."

Tripoli radio last night also called for the overthrow of Egyptian President Mubarak.

In Moscow, a delegation of Libyan officials met with Vice President Piyotr Demichev and the two sides "expressed serious concern over the tense situation around Libya" brought on by the U.S., Tass said yesterday.

Libya has close relations with the Soviet Union, but the two nations have been unable to reach agreement on a formal treaty of friendship and cooperation. (Reuters, AP)

## Death threat for moderate Arab leader

By DAVID RUDGE  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. - A moderate Arab leader here has received a death threat from a radical group, apparently because of his public expressions in support of Israel.

The threat against town councillor Mohammed Sha'arban was contained in a leaflet with the heading "The dogs will not continue to bark."

Hundreds of copies of the handbills were distributed yesterday among Arab residents of the city's densely populated old quarter.

The leaflets, printed in Arabic by the nationalist "Sons of the Village" movement, were apparently a reaction to Sha'arban's statements in a local newspaper.

In the article, Sha'arban called on Israeli Arabs to be loyal to the state and to serve in the IDF.

He maintained this was the best way to ensure equality with Jewish citizens.

Sha'arban, who said he had brought up his 15 sons not to hate Jews, was also quoted as saying he would prefer to live in Israel rather than in a Palestinian state.

The leaflets contained threats to eliminate Sha'arban and any other Arabs who expressed similar views.

One part read that the people of Acre, which had bred Arab heroes in the past, would "know how to deal with worthless Zionist agents."

Bail for suspect in land-fraud case

NABLUS (Itim). - A prominent West Bank Arab land-dealer held in connection with suspected fraud and bribery was released yesterday on bail by the military court here.

Ahmed Odeh, of the village of Khaleh near Kfar Sava, was released on NIS 300,000 bail and will be restricted to his home for two weeks.

The managing director of the Solel Boneh construction firm, Elud Shilo, who accompanied Peres to Yaounde, remained there to meet with government ministers on planning joint projects, Israel Radio reported yesterday.

Solel Boneh, which has been carrying out projects in Cameroon for the last 25 years, plans to invest a further \$150m. in that country, the radio reported.



Israel will soon be exporting officially recognized Arabian purebred horses, like this one from Arieli ranch in Bnei Zion, to the U.S. Haim Bar-Lev, police minister and chairman of the Israeli Arabian Horse Association, said at a Tel Aviv press conference yesterday that the association had received official American recognition - meaning that Israeli-bred Arabian horses are now acceptable for export to the U.S. The U.S. recognition came after American experts came here to check the Israeli Arabian Horse Registry, Bar-Lev said, and opens up the world's largest horse market. Uri Arieli, owner of the Arieli ranch, said that Egyptian Arabian horses of the type he raises can sell for \$100,000-\$200,000, but went for \$40,000 in Israel - making them a bargain for the American buyer.

(Ron Erde)

## CAMEROON

(Continued from Page One)

The statement on resumed relations, read to reporters in French and Hebrew, said talks between Peres and Biya had taken place "in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual comprehension."

Peres told reporters that one of the chief topics was his meeting last month with King Hassan II of Morocco.

Peres's visit was overshadowed by a volcanic gas eruption which killed over 1,500 people in northwest Cameroon.

Israel has placed great importance on restoring diplomatic relations with Cameroon, one of 29 African countries that severed ties during the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

## Kach members in brawl

By JOEL GREENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rock throwing broke out yesterday between Kach activists and Arab youths from Silwan after Kach members entered the East Jerusalem neighbourhood while on a clean-up campaign at a neighbouring Jewish cemetery opposite the Mount of Olives.

Some 25 Kach members arrived at the ancient cemetery yesterday to clear away garbage and to mend a fence. Police said fistfights and rock throwing began when Kach members entered Silwan.

Police broke up the brawl and arrested 15 Kach members and one Arab youth. Three Kach members were still being held last night on suspicion of armed threats and assault. The Arab was also remained in custody and was suspected of rock throwing.



U.S. basketball star Isaiah Thomas attends a reception last night at Jerusalem's King David Hotel. Thomas, the 1.85 metre centre of the National Basketball Association's Detroit Pistons, is here with Los Angeles Laker star "Magic" Johnson on a private visit as guests of Hazak, the basketball organization. Also pictured are local basketball star Tal Brody (right) and William Davidson (centre) of Israel Bonds.

## Goren backs liver transplants - but other rabbis not sure

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Former Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren yesterday welcomed the decision of the Health Ministry to establish a liver-transplant centre at the Rambam Hospital in Haifa, but other rabbis said there were still serious questions about whether such operations conformed to Jewish law.

Rabbi Yehoshua Sheinberger, the "health minister" of the ultra-Orthodox Eda Haredit, told The Jerusalem Post that most rabbis in Israel still oppose transplants because there may be serious doubts about establishing the time of death of the donor. Goren was the only

rabbi to have given his approval and "I would like to see his opinion in writing," said Sheinberger.

Goren expressed his views to an *Itim* reporter in Haifa. The former chief rabbi said that it would be a *mitzva* for a bereaved family to agree to such a transplant. Every improvement in the level of health is a part of the saving of life, he added.

Goren insisted that the donor for such a transplant had to be "judged dead in every way," but rabbinical authorities in Israel, as well as some medical authorities abroad, have cast doubt on whether a liver transplant donor can actually be clinically dead.

In a recent article in the British daily, *The Guardian*, some doctors were quoted as saying that in their eagerness to find donors, doctors were hasty to "pull the plug" on some accident victims. This was especially true, they suggested, on Thursday afternoons, when doctors were eager to complete their transplant operations in time to go off for the weekend.

The Chief Rabbinate has set up a committee of rabbis and doctors to examine the transplant question. A spokesman for the rabbinate said that the committee's recommendations were expected in the "near future."

## PRETORIA TIES

(Continued from Page One)

This is more shadow than substance, tone rather than content. But what is of substance is Israel's gradual adoption of the West's acceptance in the last few years of the essence of the black African consensus, the moral unacceptability of apartheid.

Israel became alert to apartheid's evil in the wake of Western sensibilities, protests and resolutions. And as part of the West politically and in moral outlook, Israel is being dragged into following suit on all levels of political behaviour.

This has meant that in recent years Israel has joined the West and Africa in international votes of censure of apartheid, and has limited ministerial-level contacts. In the past year, it has reluctantly, grudgingly acquiesced in the prospect of imposing economic sanctions against Pretoria, should the West decide on and impose such sanctions.

Officially, Israel remains opposed to the idea of sanctions on three counts.

Israel has itself for decades been a victim of Arab economic sanctions. Agreeing to sanctions against another state would only legitimize the Arab boycott against Israel.

And Israel, using past experience

with sanctions as a guide - such as against Italy in 1935-36 and sanctions against Rhodesia in the late 1960s and early 1970s - believes that economic sanctions are ultimately ineffective. They can always be circumvented and their effect neutralized.

Lastly, Israel argues that imposing sanctions against South Africa would in the end hurt black Africans - inside South Africa and in South Africa's neighbours, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola - more than it would hurt Pretoria.

But while nationally opposed to sanctions, Israel during the past year has turned around and now agrees to join in economic sanctions against South Africa should the West impose them.

By the West, of course, Jerusalem means the "moderate" Western states, with emphasis on the U.S. If the U.S. imposes sanctions, Israel, reluctantly, will follow suit.

The feeling in Jerusalem is that should Washington adopt this stance, based on solid moral arguments, Israel can reject it and not follow suit only at its own peril. Support of Israel in the U.S. and Israeli claims upon such support are based on moral postulates. "Immoral" Israeli behaviour might entail loss of such support.

## SHAMIR

(Continued from Page One)

stance of security in northern Israel.

Another soldier suggested that the press had been sticking its nose into military and security matters, such as the General Security Service affair. Wasn't it bad for the army to be exposed to open criticism? he asked.

Well, replied Shamir, you've touched a raw spot. But that's the price of democracy, a free press.

The press must curb itself, Shamir said, adding that he regretted the IDF censor's "lack of intervention" against publication of various facts. He did not elaborate.

Earlier, Shamir met the South Lebanese Army commander Gen. Antoine Lahad, in the general's HQ in Marjayoun. Much of the talk focused on the problem of Unifil, with which the SLA and, more rarely, the IDF, has had problems. Lahad's approach to Unifil is simple. "It has no role, either positive or negative, to play in the area," is how he put it to newsmen later.

Shamir was more circumspect, his thinking apparently affected by the growing belief in the IDF that the UN force's presence has a positive, if limited, effect in deterring terrorist incursions on the zone and on northern Israel.

Lahad, speaking to reporters, accused Unifil's commander of coming to the area and viewing the situation "with prejudice," meaning antipathy towards the SLA and sympathy for the Shi'ite Amal militia (whom the Unifil OC earlier this week reportedly called "freedom fighters").

The tour ended with Shamir's visit to Northern Command HQ in Galilee, where he heard a review of the IDF's deployment, especially in view of the Syrian threat. Shamir, speaking later to journalists, described that threat as "major" and "constant" but said that Israel "has no need to draw red lines (which the Syrians must not cross in Lebanon) in advance."

However, he remains worried, given Syrian "intentions" and military build-up.

## Technion keeps mum on visit of IAI chairman to China

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. - The Technion yesterday declined to confirm reports that Technion President Josef Singer is at present visiting China, or that he has any plans to do so.

The institution's spokeswoman would tell The Jerusalem Post only that Singer, who is ending his four-year term in October, left Israel on August 3 on a seven-week trip to Technion societies in England, France, Japan and the U.S., accompanied by his wife Shoshana.

Before Singer left, there was talk of a possible visit to China too, and Ha'aretz said earlier this week that he was in fact in China now. The spokeswoman told The Post that she did not know where the president was at the moment.

Singer, an aeronautical engineer, was responsible while serving with the Israel Aircraft Industry for the

production of the Kfir fighter, and is a strong supporter of the Lavi fighter project. He was recently appointed chairman of the IAI.

A year ago two Israeli aeronautical engineers attended an international congress on jet engines in China, one of the participants, Prof. Ya'acov Tinnat of the Technion, told The Post on his return that he had been greatly impressed by the advance of China's science and technology and expressed the opinion that the Chinese might well be interested in what Israel has to offer them.

To Judy Hill and Family

We share your deep sorrow, on the sudden passing of our dear

Prof. MOSHE HILL

Malika and Dondon Feldman and children

To Judy Hill and her children, BatSheva, Eli and Naomi  
Our deep and sincere condolences on the death of your dear husband and father

MOSHE

The English Department  
University of Haifa

In deep sorrow, we announce the death in Santiago of our mother, grandmother and great-grandmother

BEATRIZ FINKELSTEIN

The Seneman and Bolotinoff Families in Israel and Chile

In sorrow we announce the death of our dear

FRIEDEL MEYER

who passed away on Tuesday, August 26, 1986.

The funeral has already taken place.

Her Friends



## Kaddoumi meets French foreign minister

## Brouhaha over Chirac's comment on Palestinians

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — France seems to have reassessed its policy on the Palestinian issue — but some French officials deny this.

The first indication of a possible shift came on August 15 with the publication by *Yedioth Aharonot* of an interview with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, in which he was quoted as saying: "I am not in favour of an independent Palestinian state. I think this issue has to be settled within the framework of a negotiated solution with Jordan."

The Prime Minister's Office here immediately issued a statement saying that Chirac had not granted an interview to *Yedioth Aharonot*. However, the statement did not deny Chirac's declaration to the

Israeli journalist, Yeshayahu Ben-Porat.

The initial reports of Chirac's comments led to an immediate uproar in pro-PLO circles in Paris.

On his way to a conference of the non-aligned countries in Zimbabwe, the PLO political head, Farouk Kaddoumi, stopped in Paris yesterday and was received by Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. Coming out of the meeting, Kaddoumi refused to comment on the prime minister's declaration. He added in Arabic: "You cannot rely on the enemy to put things straight" (a reference to the Israeli paper having published the statement).

Asked about the French position, Kaddoumi used word for word a formula of the French Foreign Ministry about the rights of the

Palestinians to self-determination, but refraining from mentioning a Palestinian state.

The French press has meanwhile said that the new French stand could endanger the seven French hostages still held by fundamentalists in Lebanon.

Some of Chirac's political friends are saying that the prime minister was carried away by his natural warmth while talking.

The Paris representatives of the Arab League and the PLO met separately last week with Foreign Minister Raimond, who assured them that Paris had not changed its Middle East policy. The PLO representative declared later that "the incident is over."

As far as the Foreign Ministry is concerned, the rumpus is artificial.

A high-ranking official of the Quai d'Orsay said that France had never stated that it was in favour of a Palestinian state.

Socialist President François Mitterrand was the first to pronounce the word "state," whereas his predecessor, Conservative Valérie Giscard d'Estaing, had always spoken cautiously of "homeland." In an address to the Knesset in Jerusalem in 1982, Mitterrand spoke about the rights of the Palestinians, and said this could mean a state when the time came.

Circles close to the Foreign Ministry are pointing to declarations about the Middle East and stressing that the words "Palestinian state" are not to be found.

A correspondent of the London Observer Service adds:

Did Chirac really mean to make such a public reassessment of the traditionally pro-Arab policy which he has inherited from General De Gaulle?

Not denying that he had been accurately quoted, Chirac insists that he never gave an interview. He had been supplying information for Ben-Porat's book on the French nuclear reactor supplied to Iraq and destroyed by Israeli planes in 1981, and had been unpleasantly surprised to find his ruminations served back at him as front-page news.

To this Ben-Porat, who recorded the session, says that Chirac made it very clear that he was talking on the record by saying occasionally that he was about to interject something that was off the record. These passages were kept out of the article.

## Beirut Christian heads join Moslem peace call

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Lebanon's Christian leaders called yesterday for an immediate truce in the decade-old civil war and voiced support for fresh peace efforts by Sunni Moslem Prime Minister Rashid Karamé.

"In the light of positive peace indications we call for an immediate truce in Lebanon," Christian politicians and militia leaders said in a statement broadcast by the Christian Voice of Lebanon Radio station.

It was also learnt that President Amin Jemayel has sent messages to the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Algeria and the Soviet Union on his peace initiative for Lebanon launched in a speech on August 1.

The new Christian peace initiative, the second this year, capped the latest efforts by Karamé, who last week broke a nine-month political stalemate by meeting Christian cabinet ministers.

The ministers agreed to call for "dialogue committee" meetings of Christian and Moslem ministers to try to resolve political differences and end sectarian strife.

Jemayel's message to the Soviet

Union was his first to the Kremlin on the situation in Lebanon. Official sources said Jemayel asked for Soviet support in ending the crisis.

The sources said the Soviet Union had recently displayed special interest in Lebanon.

This was reflected in two Soviet votes for renewing Unifil's peacekeeping mandate in South Lebanon. In the past, the Soviet Union had abstained whenever the vote came up at the security council.

The Beirut conservative newspaper *Al-Anwar* said yesterday that Jemayel would make a private visit to France to meet an important "non-French personality" during the next 48 hours. There was no official confirmation of the report.

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, meanwhile, threatened to withdraw French forces from Unifil if the UN fails to define anew the duties of the South Lebanon peacekeeping force, Radio Monte Carlo reported yesterday.

"All Unifil units, whatever their nationalities, will be the hostage of the volatile situation in South Lebanon, unless the United Nations defines their duties," said Chirac.

## China reported main arms supplier to Iran

WASHINGTON (AP). — China has become Iran's largest arms supplier in the last six months, replacing North Korea, the *Washington Post* reported yesterday, quoting unidentified officials in the administration.

It said China has sent more than \$300 million worth of surface-to-air missiles, anti-ship missiles and other arms despite U.S. efforts to stop the trade. It cited Defence Department officials as saying that the Chinese are now selling to both Iraq and Iran.

According to the report, Chinese officials told a U.S. official that Iran is using the weapons to aid anti-Soviet guerrillas in Afghanistan. It

added that the U.S. administration did not accept the statement because of the types of weapons shipped.

The *Post* said the greatest U.S. concern has arisen from persistent reports that China has agreed to supply Iran with J6 jet fighters, a Chinese version of the Soviet Mig 21.

If the J6 appears in Iran, it would be the first replacement of its air force has had since the early days of the war with Iraq, the newspaper said.

Heavy tanks and rocket launchers may also be on the way, it said. It quoted some unidentified sources as viewing the shipments by China as a business deal.



A Salvadoran soldier evacuates a guerrilla who has lost his legs during a battle. More than 100 guerrillas have been evacuated in a medical exchange with the Salvadoran army. (AFP telephoto)

## French fires controlled, preventive steps planned

NICE (AFP). — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac announced a series of measures yesterday to prevent forest fires of the kind that have claimed four lives and destroyed more than 15,000 hectares of woodland in France's southeastern Alpine region over the past week.

Criticizing what he called a "totally deficient" fire-fighting system, Chirac said a Mediterranean forest preservation body would be created in order to help clear land of highly flammable scrub and undergrowth.

Chirac, who earlier in the day toured part of the disaster area over the eastern Maritime Alps by helicopter, also promised better communications and air links for the region, as well as stiffer punishment for arsonists.

Police meanwhile reported that fire continued to rage in a single region, north of Lucerne in the Maritime Alps. Weather forecasts predicted rain — a mixed blessing since officials feared that a heavy downfall could cause avalanches in the mountainous region where the charred vegetation would no longer hold the soil and rocks in place.

Four people have died and nearly 200 more were injured in the fires, which were fanned by high winds and fed by brush and forests made tinder-dry by the region's worst drought in 30 years.

Firemen weary after three days of constant effort said the major outbreaks appeared to be quelled but added a recurrence of high winds could rekindle the flames.

EYES. — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, 42, and his Italian-born wife, 35-year-old Sonia, signed a pledge in New Delhi yesterday to posthumously donate their eyes to the national eye bank, a spokesman said.

## Assad pledges support for Libya in attack

DAMASCUS (AP). — Syria yesterday pledged unqualified support for Libya if it is attacked by the U.S. again, according to a joint communiqué issued yesterday after a two-day visit by President Hafez Assad to Tripoli.

"Any aggression on Syria or Libya will be considered as an aggression on both," said the communiqué on the talks between Assad and Libyan leader Col. Muammar Gaddafi.

President Assad declared that Syria stands with all its potential by the side of Libya to counter any aggressive action and to face the threats of America, Zionism and its allies," the communiqué said.

The joint communiqué also denounced last month's visit by Prime Minister Shimon Peres to Morocco

for talks with King Hussein. "This visit is a treacherous deed and a challenge to Arab nationalist feelings," it said.

While Assad and Gaddafi were meeting on Monday night in Benghazi, Libya's second largest city, a senior U.S. official in Washington said that contingency plans for a bombing raid were being made because of indications the Libyans were planning new terrorist strikes, or encouraging them.

The Syrian Arab news agency reported yesterday that Assad and Gaddafi had met with several Palestinian leaders, including Col. Abu Musa, head of the Syrian-backed anti-Arafat faction, and Col. Abu Khaled Al-Amleh, one of his senior officers.

## Spanish pledge to 'just Arab cause'

DAMASCUS (AP). — Syrian President Hafez Assad yesterday received letters from Spain's King Juan Carlos and its prime minister calling for the continuation of good relations between Spain and the Arab world. The letters were handed over by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez at the end of a two-day visit to Syria.

The official Syrian Arab news agency said the king and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez stressed in their letters "Spain's firm position towards the just Arab cause and its eagerness to preserve the traditional relations between Spain and the Arabs."

The agency said Assad had accepted an invitation to visit Spain.

## Iraq continues raids on tankers

MANAMA (AP). — Iraq said yesterday that its jet fighters had attacked an unidentified tanker off Iran's coast. The statement came as Gulf-based shipping executives reported that a West German-operated tugboat was sunk in an Iraqi missile attack last week and that four seamen had been killed.

The shipping executives said the 500-ton Adil Abu was attacked on Tuesday of last week about 112 kilometres southeast of Iran's Kharg Island Oil Terminal.

LOTTO. — In yesterday's drawing of the national lottery, the following numbers were picked: 12, 14, 23, 24, 31, 38, and the additional number, 41.

## FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

## Convicted killer is executed in Texas

HUNTSVILLE, Texas (AP). — A man convicted of kidnapping a woman and killing her by burying her alive on a beach was executed by injection early yesterday, becoming the third prisoner put to death in Texas in a week.

The U.S. Supreme Court hours earlier had rejected an appeal from Chester Lee Wicker, 38, who was condemned in the 1980 slaying of Suzanne Knuth, 22.

## Opposition supporters go on rampage in Pakistan

KARACHI (Reuters). — Rioters set fire to a railway station and a hotel in Pakistan's Sind province in renewed anti-government violence yesterday following the arrest of scores of opposition leaders two weeks ago.

Two supporters of Benazir Bhutto, the most prominent opposition leader, tried to burn themselves alive in the town of Dadu, also in Sind. Police prevented them and charged them with attempted suicide.

## Soviets moving to reduce UN diplomats

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — The Soviet Union is taking steps to sharply decrease the number of diplomats at its embassy to the United Nations as asked by Washington, regardless of Soviet protests about the U.S. request, U.S. officials said yesterday. The Russians are to be reduced from 275 (the figure last March) to 220 by October 18 and to 108 by April 1, 1988.

The reduction will not affect the 449 Soviet citizens working for the United Nations such as Gennadiy Fedorovich Zakharov, who was arrested on Saturday for spying.

## 3 dead as Hurricane Charley hits Ireland

DUBLIN (AP). — Three people died and up to 1,000 more were flooded out of their homes on Monday night as the tail-end of Hurricane Charley brought gale-force winds and torrential rain to Ireland and Britain.

Rescue workers recovered the bodies of a woman and a seven-year-old girl from Dublin's River Liffey.

In Northern Ireland, a workman installing sewage pipes was killed at Newry. Police said a trench caved in on top of 40-year-old Dominic Craven during torrential rain.

## Half of South Korean cabinet changed

SEOUL (Reuters). — South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan reshuffled his cabinet yesterday following opposition demands that all ministers should resign for what it called misrule and lack of democracy.

Chun retained Prime Minister Lu Shin Yong and deputy premier Kim Mahn Je, the country's chief economic planner, but replaced 10 ministers in the 22-member cabinet.

## Mother dies saving two sons in roof collapse

MOSCOW (AP). — A 34-year-old mother was killed saving her two sons when the roof of a rural village cafe collapsed on them during a storm last Thursday, the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* reported yesterday.

The newspaper said Luba I. Artemova used her body to shield her two school-age sons, Tolya and Feodor, but was killed herself by falling debris. The two boys escaped without injury.

## New museum for French impressionists

PARIS (AFP). — The Jeu de Paume museum, home of French impressionist paintings since 1947, welcomed the last of millions of viewers here yesterday before its masterpieces are moved to the new Musée d'Orsay across the Seine.

Despite an unrivaled setting at the edge of the Tuileries Gardens, where it was built as an orangerie (orange greenhouse) in 1862, it had

clearly become too small for its post-World War II purpose.

The Jeu de Paume could only show some 300 paintings.

Their new home will be the upper gallery of a new turn-of-the-century museum inside the shell of the French capital's massive and disused Gare d'Orsay railway station on the left bank of the Seine to be inaugurated in December.

## Chernobyl unit may be entombed by October

VIENNA (Reuters). — The Soviet Union hopes to complete the entombment of the accident-stricken fourth reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant by the beginning of October, a senior Soviet official said yesterday.

Azmen Abagyan, Soviet delegate to the special accident meeting being held at the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), told a news conference. "In the very near future the protective wall will have been installed and entombment completed. It is assumed it will be completed by the end of September or the beginning of October."

Workers are installing protective walls along the perimeter of the unit and metal and concrete partitions within the crippled reactor.

Senior Soviet delegate Valeri Legasov said it was hoped to reopen the first and second units at Chernobyl by the end of the year.

No timetable has been set for restarting the third reactor, while construction has stopped on the fifth and sixth units which are of the same type as the one involved in the April 26 accident.

The 500 technical experts who began a five-day meeting in Vienna on Monday broke into two working groups to hear the Soviet accounts of the engineering and the health and environmental aspects of the disaster.

"We are turning to the crux of the matter — a whole series of operator errors which had not been sufficiently foreseen by the designers," said Bryan Edmondson of Britain.

"They had not made safety provisions for such a sequence of events," Edmondson, senior nuclear official with the Central Electricity Generating Board, is chairing the group examining the plant's engineering design.

Helmut Rabold, who is vice president of East Germany's National Board for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection and chairman of the Health and Environment group, said of the Soviet presentation:

"It is a very impressive report and shows a real national effort to cope with the painful situation."

Western experts at the meeting say they have been struck by the Soviet openness and the level of details in the 380-page report.

## Rau admits in Nuremberg: 'Long way' from gaining power

NUREMBERG (AP). — Social Democrat Johannes Rau said yesterday he would terminate West Germany's "star wars" agreement with the U.S. and ask Washington to take home its nuclear missiles deployed in West Germany if he is elected chancellor next January.

In a speech to the Social Democratic Party congress in Nuremberg, Rau also conceded that "we are a long way from the goal" of retaking power from Chancellor Helmut Kohl in national elections on January 25.

Rau's speech marked the kick-off of his election campaign. He was later yesterday officially confirmed

by the 440 delegates as the Social Democrats' candidate to run for chancellor.

Rau said a Social Democratic-led government would terminate an accord the Kohl coalition signed in March supporting West German participation in the U.S. strategic defence initiative programme, the research programme for a space-based defence against nuclear missiles that has been dubbed "star wars."

"Repairing our world is more important than arming space," said Rau, now the popular governor of North Rhine-Westphalia State.

## Pretoria announces halt to border searches

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa said yesterday it was halting border searches of traffic carrying exports from Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Zimbabwe's national news agency Zina reported earlier that South Africa had stepped up the border searches, causing delays of at least 30 hours per truck.

Customs officers began time-consuming inspections of exports from Zambia and Zimbabwe that cross South Africa three weeks ago. Both black-ruled states are at the forefront of a campaign for economic sanctions against Pretoria because of its apartheid policy.

The searches were widely interpreted as part of an economic war of nerves over the sanctions issue, but the South African government said they were imposed to compile a statistical picture of trade with the two countries.

In a terse statement, the Foreign Affairs Department said: "The statis-

tical survey of the export traffic from Zimbabwe and Zambia, via the South African transport network, will be discontinued as of Wednesday August 27, 1986.

The information gathered since August 4 is considered to be sufficient for the present."

Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said in a parliamentary reply yesterday that Pretoria had from time to time held discussions with Zimbabwe on the effect sanctions would have on South Africa's neighbours. But a spokesman said that the decision to stop the searches was not related to any communication between governments.

Zina quoted truck drivers at the South African town of Messina as saying the crackdown was causing delays of at least 30 hours to clear each vehicle. But South African freight agents at Messina said there were no long queues at the inspection point.

The Zina report came as senior officials of the 101-nation non-

aligned movement met in Zimbabwe's capital Harare to prepare for the organization's eighth summit next week.

In Cape Town, the father of South Africa's first test-tube quadruplets was slain at his luxury house, and police yesterday arrested four men and two women at a squatter camp in connection with the killing.

The mother of the quadruplets, 33-year-old Renate Hinrichson, was stabbed several times by the attackers but was reported in good condition at a hospital. One of the four quadruplets born in May had died recently but the other three were not hurt and were being looked after by friends, police said.

The father, 52-year-old Stan Hinrichson, was shot in the face and stabbed in the back by masked intruders who entered the house in Constantia, a posh suburb of Cape Town, about 8 p.m. on Monday.

Police said nothing appeared to have been stolen from the house. But they recovered Hinrichson's car when the six suspects were arrested early yesterday at the Crossroads squatter camp east of Cape Town. One of the arrested women had worked as a servant for the Hinrichsons, police said.

In Johannesburg, the authorities said yesterday a black man had been found burned to death, bringing to at least 252 the death toll in political violence since the government declared emergency rule on June 12.

The Bureau for Information, which controls reports of unrest under emergency media censorship, said the body was found at Zwide, an Eastern Cape black township rocked by violence during mass anti-apartheid riots last year.

A black man was killed and eight other people were injured on Monday when police fired shotguns and tear gas in Soweto, the township near Johannesburg.

(AP, Reuters)



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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1986  
Morning Session:  
Greetings: President of the Israel-America Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Ariel Malkoff  
Opening Remarks: Minister of Finance, Mr. Moshe Nissim  
First Anniversary of the Free Trade Area Agreement (FTA): Prospects for the Future  
American Viewpoint:  
United States Trade Representative  
The Honorable Clayton Yauter  
Israeli Viewpoint: Minister of Industry and Trade, Mr. Ariel Sharon  
FTA — American and Israeli Experience —  
One Year After:  
U.S. Businessmen  
Israeli Businessmen  
Lunch  
Minister of Economy and Planning, Mr. Gad Ya'acobi  
Afternoon Session:  
Israel as a Bridge to the European Economic Community —  
Research Project headed and presented by Prof. Seev Hirsch, Tel Aviv University  
Workshops:  
Tourism — Minister of Tourism and Justice, Mr. Avraham Shari  
Consumer Goods — Textiles: Food and Agriculture  
Industrial Goods — Machinery and Agricultural Equipment  
Electronics: Chemicals, Plastics and Pharmaceuticals  
Services — Banking, Investments and other Services

Evening  
Reception:  
The Ambassador of the United States of America to Israel  
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1986  
Morning Session:  
Defence Markets and the Memorandum of Agreement  
Minister of Defence, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin  
Technological Developments and R & D  
Minister of Science and Development, Mr. Gideon Patt  
Joint Ventures: Formation and Past Experience  
Panel Discussion:  
Chairman — Mr. Eli Hurvitz, Israeli Chairman of Operation Independence  
Moderator — James Dobkin, Esq., Arnold and Porter, Washington, D.C.  
Lunch  
Opening Remarks: Mr. Yitzhak Moda'i, M.K. and

former President of Israel-America Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Address: Deputy Secretary of Commerce, The Honorable Clarence J. Brown  
Afternoon Workshops:  
The Memorandum of Agreement, Industrial Cooperation and Government Procurement  
How to Tap Money in the U.S. Market for Investment in Israel  
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# Tottering along towards chaos

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The most damning *expose* of the country's religious court system was compiled by its former head of administration, Rabbi Simcha Meron, three years ago. Meron was forced out much later by his superior, Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg, and by the man who commissioned the report, Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapira. The dismissal followed continued clashes between Meron on one hand, and Burg and Shapira on the other on many issues apart from that of the inefficiency of the religious courts. Meron has since become legal adviser to the Shas Party, which is locked in a battle with Burg and Shapira over control of patronage and budgets in the religious world.

After obtaining a copy of the Meron report, which was issued in restricted circulation, *The Jerusalem Post* asked Meron if anything had changed since he scored the shortcomings of *beit din* (religious court) after *beit din* and of *dayan* (judge) after *dayan*, in 11 towns.

Meron said: "The scenario is the same, although some of the actors have changed. Disorder in the religious courts has become worse, if anything. The chief rabbis care less and less about supervision. They concentrate on getting their men in."

He added: "I was locked in an argument with Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shapira and the Sephardi Rishon Lezion Mordechai Eliahu over the fundamental approach. I said that the religious courts should be oriented towards the needs and mentality of Israel's population today. They should be subject to state supervision and adhere to the principles of sound civil-service administration while at the same time continuing to apply *halacha* and the *din* (religious code and judgments) unchanged. But the chief rabbis, following the mood of the majority of *dayanim*, said there was no reason to alter the old-style procedures, and saw no good in modernization."

"I found that most *dayanim* did not know what it means to serve the public and that many of them could

not be relied upon to conduct themselves as befitted salaried officials. With all due respect to their learning and stature, I felt there was no choice but to maintain supervision over the *dayanim* to make sure they did their jobs. That was my struggle. But I did not succeed."

Meron recalled that he had found cases of *dayanim* regularly turning up hours late for sessions in most of the country's religious courts, or absenting themselves without good cause for periods ranging from days to months. He had found inexcusable delays - sometimes of months - in the handling of cases. It was common practice for *dayanim* to send litigants for no good reason to courts in other towns. Eventually the cases would be sent back.

"I urged the introduction of proper records. I demanded the purchase of at least one computer to enable a follow-up on the handling of every case in every religious court, nationwide. Files were getting lost and computerization was the only way to prevent that. But the *dayanim* refused. The Religious Affairs Ministry preferred to spend more money on *yeshiva*."

Meron said the religious courts system to this day is plagued by *dayanim* living in one city and judging in another. "Faced with the bother of travelling from Jerusalem to Tiberias by public transport, or from Bnei Brak to Safad, the *dayanim* continually invent excuses for staying home. That problem has become worse, not better. Prior to appointment, *dayanim* have been told over the past couple of years that they must sign a commitment to live in the town where they serve. Those with integrity said they could not commit themselves, and declined the posts. Many who signed the commitment never intended to keep it, and in fact do not keep it. So they stay away from court if it's inconvenient. That can mean a court of three *dayanim* is unable to sit as it is incomplete, according to *halacha*, and thus more anguish for the litigants."

Meron said that the *dayanim* had resisted all his demands to keep

monthly attendance records, even though he argued this was essential for working out salaries, leave and pensions. They countered with the claim that no such records were kept for judges in the civil court system.

"The result is growing anarchy, which undermines the system, and saps the public's faith in the religious courts. The worst is that Chief Rabbi Shapira and Eliahu oppose all suggestions for enforcing minimal discipline."

When I pointed to the last recommendation in his report, which urges the establishment of a disciplinary court to act against *dayanim* who refuse to move their residence in violation of their signed commitment, or who are consistently late or absent from the courtroom, Meron said: "*Dayanim* don't want to sit on a bench to try their colleagues. They say that *halacha* makes it impossible for them to criticize a colleague unless he has infringed *halacha*. They say there is no legal basis for sanctions against a *dayan* who violates discipline or flouts sound administration practice or breaks a commitment of a secular nature."

Another unresolved problem among *dayanim* is moonlighting, said Meron. Apart from violating the civil-service regulations, this leads to increased absenteeism, especially when *dayanim* adjudicate in one town and moonlight in another.

Meron said that the two fastest roads to appointment as a *dayan* were through kinship and ideological affinity. But no matter whether a *dayan* owed his appointment to a relative or to an ideological patron, he could always rely on his sponsor to render him immune from sanctions for misconduct or poor performance.

"The two chief rabbis can dictate not only appointments of *dayanim*, but also of officials throughout the Religious Affairs Ministry, and can dictate policy in that ministry, because the National Religious Party, which holds the Religious Affairs portfolio, depends utterly on the Chief Rabbinate."

"Minister Burg, who got Shapira

and Eliahu in as chief rabbis, gives them an absolutely free hand in everything relating to religious courts. Burg's indifference has meant anarchy in the courts."

Meron claims that cases often occur of *dayanim* not telling the truth to the appointments committee. Former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir once intervened to force a re-vote in the appointments committee because a candidate concealed the fact that he was closely related to one of the chief rabbis. The re-vote was duly held. The man was re-appointed because of his kinsman's steamroller majority, Meron said.

The kinship principle sometimes sees *dayanim* progressing in rank, as pieces move forward on a draughts board. When Avraham Shapira became chief rabbi, his former post was taken by a relative, Eliezer Shapira, whose place in turn was taken by Avraham's brother, Shmuel Shapira, Meron recalled.

He said that the failings hampering the work of rabbinical courts at the time of his report are still plaguing the system, though not necessarily in the same towns.

The *Post* asked a former member of the *dayanim* appointments committee how Chief Rabbi Shapira could have ignored Meron's recommendations after having ordered him to prepare his report in the first place. This man explained: "The two chief rabbis suspected Meron of being an agent of one of their predecessors, former Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef. So they deliberately took no notice of any of the reforms he proposed, assuming Meron was treacherous. As for Burg, he ignored everything Meron recommended on principle because of Meron's former support for Burg's challenger in the National Religious Party, Zevulun Hammer."

This source summed up: "With relationships like that affecting the religious courts system, it's a wonder the system manages to totter along as it does."

This is the final article in a series. (The three previous parts appeared on August 20, 21 and 24.)



This new diesel-electric engine arrived at Haifa port this week. Manufactured by General Motors in the U.S., the 2200 horsepower engine can pull 2600 tons, the equivalent of 66 semi-trailers. Israel Railways purchased two and will be able to increase by 800,000 tons the amount of freight hauled from the South. The engine is airconditioned and can go 2,000 kilometres without refuelling. (Israel Sun)

## Hotel, rabbinate clash over Shabbat

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - The local rabbinate and the management of the Dan Carmel Hotel are to meet tomorrow to explore ways to reach a "mutual accommodation" on the hotel's *kashrut* certification.

The rabbinate suspended the hotel's certificate after a public event was held in the hotel dining room last Friday night.

However, Chief Rabbi She'ar-Yashuv Cohen told *The Jerusalem Post*: "We have only suspended the certificate; the *kashrut* supervisors are continuing their work in the Dan."

He said that the rabbinate had in effect gone "more than half way" to accommodate the Dan Carmel in the past in view of its status as Haifa's only five-star hotel. The hotel had even been allowed to keep open its swimming pool and buffet on the Sabbath "as a separate unit."

But by holding the interview pro-

gramme and fashion-show evening on Friday night "they clearly violated the *kashrut* contract," and "abused our goodwill," the Haifa chief rabbi said.

He added that the Haifa rabbinate had informed the management in advance that it would not countenance the event. "We aren't compelling them to have our *kashrut* certificate, but what they did was simply not fair, especially as all the other hotels object to the way we have agreed to allow the Dan to observe the Sabbath," said the chief rabbi.

At the management's suggestion, "our Sabbath conditions are identical to those in the Dan chain's flagship, the King David in Jerusalem, and public events for which tickets are sold, are not allowed to be held there on Friday nights."

Dan manager Raffy Weiner told *The Post*: "In our opinion *kashrut* concerns the food and our food is kosher and will continue to be so, under supervision." But now that

most guests are Israelis, who demand entertainment, "we did what all hotels do."

Nevertheless, he said they had been careful not to sell tickets after the start of the Sabbath and to install the amplification equipment in advance.

He considered it unfair to hold them to the "Jerusalem *kashrut* conditions" which were particularly strict, but was quite willing to match those for the Sheraton and Plaza in Tel Aviv.

Itim reports from Ashkelon that MK Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement) this week urged the heads of the Hoteliers' Association to apply to the High Court of Justice for a injunction against rabbinical abuses of the power to issue *kashrut* certificates. She said, during a tour of Ashkelon, that the demands of the rabbinate as a condition for issuing *kashrut* certificates had no connection with the actual *kashrut* of the food in hotel kitchens.

## Moshav opens purrfect hotel

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Moshav Gan Haim has opened what it hopes will be the top in feline accommodations - an overnight "hotel" for cats.

For the introductory price of NIS 7.50, a cat "guest" gets a night away from home, plus a scratching tree, a

lookout post, air-conditioning, a sleeping box and a sand box in his individual "suite."

The cat is fed his regular diet - and there's a veterinarian to prevent catastrophe.

For an additional charge, the cat can be transported to and from the hotel, near Kfar Sava.

## Custody for accused vandals

Two cousins charged with vandalizing a Jerusalem synagogue earlier this month are to remain in custody until the end of their trial, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

Jihad and Rasmi Shawamra were charged in Jerusalem District Court on Sunday with breaking into the Habad Synagogue in Givat Shaul on

the night of August 6. The two 19-year-olds from the village of Dura near Hebron allegedly stole various objects, destroyed a Tora scroll, threw prayerbooks on the floor, and did other damage.

District Court Judge Vardimus Zoller had ordered the two released on NIS 25,000 bail.

## Haifa is a lively town - just ask Gurel

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - "We are changing the leisure attitude of the residents," Mayor Arye Gurel insists. "Haifa is no longer a place with nothing to do."

He noted that all the places of entertainment opened here recently by City Hall or with its encouragement were crowded until the early hours these days. This in a city known for going to bed early, "with the only noise late at night that of the shutters being lowered."

He predicted a big increase in tourism.

Among "significant changes" had been the recent opening of two shopping centres in the Hadar and Central Carmel neighbourhoods, with a third going up in the Ahuza neigh-

bourhood. "Haifa women need no longer go to Tel Aviv for their shopping."

The sports centre at the southern approaches to the city - with 20 tennis courts and another six planned, as well as squash and lawns-bowling facilities - is drawing crowds, he added.

The Bat Galim seashore promenade is also a big attraction, and the cableway has queues almost all day during the holiday season. Cafes and discotheques are doing good business.

The mayor expressed regret that the businessmen who had bought the cableway from the city were not operating it on the Sabbath, following an agreement with religious groups who had undertaken to compensate them for any losses.

The mayor conceded that Bat Galim residents are complaining about the noise from the promenade and the absence of a public toilet there. He promised that a toilet would be built.

The forthcoming opening of the Rehov Nordan pedestrian mall would be another boost for Haifa, "and now we have to see about getting more hotels built for the tourists we'll attract," he said.

Gurel expressed regret that the government had not given the city "promised" aid for development. The city had intended to use this money for housing, tourism and industrial expansion which would have provided 5.5 million workdays and "solved our unemployment problems for the next five years."

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### IN BRIEF

#### Do westerners prefer the areas?

The Absorption Ministry yesterday rejected claims that most western immigrants prefer to settle in the territories, and said that reports to that effect were politically motivated.

In an apparent response to Jewish Agency settlement chief Haim Aharon's claim last week that 60 per cent of western immigrants prefer to settle in the territories, the absorption ministry released its figures showing that only 1.2 per cent of those immigrants chose to live in the West Bank and Gaza Strip between 1970 and 1985.

Aharon, a Herut activist, made the claim in response to last week's call by Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsaur (Labour) to freeze settlement in the West Bank.

#### Man charged with murder of wife

TEL AVIV (Itim). - David Dok, 51, was charged yesterday in the district court here with the murder of his wife. Dok allegedly shot Gracia, 35, in the head and chest on August 10. Dok had begun working that day at a private investigation agency and allegedly killed his wife with the pistol he was issued that day.

#### Forest area burned

HAZORE'A. - Twelve dunams of a 35-year-old forest next to this Jezreel Valley kibbutz were destroyed by fire yesterday. The cause of the blaze is not known.

#### Threatening letters

TEL AVIV (Itim). - A former police officer accused of sending threatening letters to the superior responsible for his dismissal, was released yesterday by the magistrates' court on NIS 700 bail.

#### CORRECTION

In a story on kidney transplants at Tel Hashomer's Sheba Hospital in August 22's *Jerusalem Post*, there was an error. Prof. Erwin Ya'acov, head of the hospital's surgery department, was not reprimanded by a Health Ministry commission.

### Bill would protect rape suspect's privacy

By BARBARA AMOUYAL  
For The Jerusalem Post

Rape suspects will be protected from publicity if a ministerial committee on Legislation proposal is passed by the Knesset.

The draft, approved on Monday by the nine-member ministerial committee, calls for a publication ban of names and "identifying features" of rape suspects. The committee believes that "premature" publication can cause "untoward damage" to a rape suspect's reputation or family standing.

The draft law was proposed by Justice Minister Avraham Shari, the committee's chairman, in light of what he said was a rash of rapes and sexual-abuse cases in the past several months. Police statistics show 103 rapes and 188 cases of indecent acts committed in the first half of 1986, compared to 128 rapes and 182 indecent acts for the same period in 1985.

The four-point draft amends the existing definition of rape. The penal code now defines rape as a "criminal act involving physical penetration." The committee has voted to broaden this definition to include physical penetration by means of foreign objects.

The ministerial committee also called for an increase in the maximum sentence for rapists. According to Haim Klugman, the senior Justice Ministry legislation officer who aided Shari in his draft proposal, maximum sentences are to be increased by two years.

Rape and sodomy presently carry maximum prison terms of 14 years, although gang rape or rape at knife- or gun-point calls for a maximum of 20 years.

Further, the draft forbids "forced intercourse" between married couples, defined by the committee as rape.

Other points in the draft include a publication ban of victims' names as well as an order forbidding investigators from investigating a victim's sexual past. According to Klugman, a police investigation into a victim's sexual past is irrelevant and has been a successful ploy by defence attorneys in the acquittal of rape offenders.

Legal sources yesterday were shocked and angered over the attempt to ban publication before conviction. "The public has the right to know about an alleged rape suspect. The time between charging a suspect and convicting him in court is too long for the public not to know of alleged offences," said one Hebrew University law professor.

Klugman admits that banning publication of suspects' names until after conviction is "extreme" and "precedent-setting." However, he cited British law, which forbids publication of rape suspects before conviction.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev, who voted for the draft, said he doesn't foresee difficulties for the bill's passage into law.

Miriam Tass-Glazer (Likud), however, said she would not follow coalition lines when the draft is brought up for Knesset vote. "I fully support the points outlined in the draft except for the publication ban until conviction," she said. "I have always supported protecting the good name of any citizen, but to wait until a suspect is convicted is far too long. Once a suspect is charged, the public has the right to know."

#### IDF to be sued for damage to nature reserves

troys parts of the reserve near Kibbutz Maoz Haim in the Beit Shean Valley after the officer in charge of a unit had ordered it to set up fortifications there.

Fires were also caused in the Beit Shean Valley when an IDF officer decided to hold exercises in the area.

As a result of these fires the nature reserves have been closed.

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## Funds squeeze forces PLO to trim operations

Colin Legum  
London

ALTHOUGH the PLO is not yet short of the odd \$100 million or so, there has been a worrying drop in the annual grants which in the past have enabled Yasser Arafat to maintain an international network of offices and agents as well as to acquire arms and pay his substantial army of terrorists.

Reduced financial support and, in some cases, an entire cut-off in aid for the PLO is attributable to three main reasons.

First, it reflects a loss of confidence on the part of a number of Arab governments in Arafat's leadership and a wish to distance themselves from the intestine struggles within the PLO.

Second, the considerable loss of oil revenues has made it more difficult for the principal financial supporters of the PLO - Saudi Arabia and the other Arab Gulf states - to continue to maintain the substantial contributions on the scale made in the past.

Third, the quarrel between Arafat and King Hussein has meant the loss of funds previously received from Jordan.

Two pieces of hard evidence indicate the pressures on Arafat to husband the substantial reserves he has skillfully accumulated for the PLO over the past decades. The first is the slimming down of the staff in a number of PLO foreign missions, and the closing down of some offices - a decision that has inevitably produced dissatisfaction among those affected by these cuts.

The second bit of evidence is the fact that Arafat now expects payment for PLO cadres supplied to African military forces and liberation movements. In the past, Arafat did not demand payment for those cadres; their services were offered in the spirit of political solidarity. But while the political gains from such acts of solidarity remain important, the need for replenishing the PLO's coffers is a new constraint in responding to requests for the services of cadres skilled in guerrilla methods and techniques associated with terrorist attacks.

An unconfirmed report coming from a normally well-informed source suggests that during Arafat's recent visit to Luanda, where he was asked to supply PLO cadres to provide special training for Swapo's guerrillas at their training camps in Angola, he asked for \$5 million a year in order to maintain a training team.

ONLY ARAFAT knows the true state of the PLO's finances. He has strenuously refused in the past to accede to repeated attempts to get him to share his financial stewardship with other leaders in the PLO. One obvious reason for his secrecy is that the PLO is made up of a number of factions, most of them hostile to his own Fatah group, and he would therefore not wish to allow his opponents to know the size of the organization's funds or to discover how they are spent. Arafat's opponents suggest that the PLO treasury holds \$1 billion, but only Arafat is in a position to know the true size of PLO reserves.

Apart from deposits in Swiss and other banks, the PLO engages in many enterprises - ranging from deals with the Mafia to ownership of several small airlines. Arafat maintains his own executive jet to travel around the world.

He is proving himself to be a tough survivor despite the heavy setbacks he has suffered in recent years. These include the expulsion of Fatah forces from Lebanon after the Israeli invasion of the country; the subsequent ruthless persecution of Fatah supporters in Lebanon by the Syrians and the PLO faction supported by Damascus; the intense hostility shown by the Lebanese Shi'ites; the relentless hostility of the Libyan leader, Col. Gaddafi; and the recent serious conflict with King Hussein resulting in the expulsion of Fatah forces from Jordan and a further split in Arafat's ranks.

Although Arafat has lost thousands of cadres as a result of these setbacks, there is strong evidence to suggest that he remains the single most influential PLO leader, especially in the Palestinian refugee camps and on the West Bank.

The intricacies of Arafat's struggle for survival and the keen hostility of his opponents is well illustrated by a recent episode involving Arafat's attempt to re-infiltrate a substantial number of Fatah forces back into Lebanon.

As a result of a private deal between Arafat and Lebanese President Amin Jemayel, the Fatah were given 400 blank Lebanese passports. However, a Syrian agent in the Lebanese security obtained the numbers of the blank passports and as a result, every Fatah supporter in possession of one of these passports has been detained and promptly deported by Syrian security agents on arrival in Beirut.

Nevertheless, it is believed that Arafat has succeeded in establishing a force estimated at 1,500 Fatah supporters in Lebanon, mainly concentrated in the Christian sector of Beirut and in Sidon.

(Third World Reports)

# Mubarak: balancing on a tightrope

## Moslem militants, economic woes shake regime

John Rogers / Cairo

EGYPT'S economic and political strains are intensifying, posing serious problems for President Hosni Mubarak as he approaches five years in office.

Diplomats say the most populous Arab country, a leading U.S. ally, could face unrest and instability unless its growing economic crisis is skillfully defused.

Egypt's strategic location controlling the Suez Canal at the junction of Europe, Asia and Africa and its sensitive role as the only Arab country to have formal ties with Israel make it a special case for the West. So do its economic woes.

It is burdened by rising repayments on a foreign debt of \$36 billion, a growing budget deficit, falling earnings from oil, tourism and dwindling currency transfers from Egyptians working abroad.

Long-term problems include a high birthrate, which swells the population - currently 50 million - by one million every eight months.

Mubarak, who reaches five years in office in October, denies the economy is "in the intensive care unit." But his government wants to reschedule some of its debt repayment obligations, estimated at \$3.7 billion this fiscal year by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mubarak has won pledges of political support from the U.S. and key West European governments when Egypt seeks financial help from the IMF.

They are expected to argue that Cairo, in return for IMF support, should not be saddled with stiff au-

sterity curbs which the government could not meet without risking unrest.

IN THE past 18 months, the Egyptian government has gradually raised the price of bread, flour, petrol, electricity and other basics, while vowing to shield the poorest.

But prices, protected by the state subsidies which drain the Treasury, are still low. The cost of a flat, round loaf of bread has doubled but is still no more than two U.S. cents.

Dismantling subsidies, which date back 30 years to the socialist rule of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, is likely to be a key IMF demand, along with rationalizing the multi-tier exchange rate system.

Egypt's Western backers will underline the difficulties Mubarak faces - recalling, for instance, riots that flared in 1977 when the government lifted subsidies on bread.

Five months ago, social tensions spilled over into the worst internal security crisis of Mubarak's presidency when thousands of low-paid police conscripts ran riot for two days, furious over rumours of an extra year's call-up.

More than 100 people were killed in the rioting and army operations to crush the revolt, in which several

luxury hotels and nightclubs near the Giza Pyramids were gutted.

The full story behind the riots may emerge during the trials of more than 1,200 men, which started last month, but the backdrop was a wide gap in living standards and expectations between the poor masses, from which the conscripts came, and the rich.

Because Egypt is a volatile country, its leaders must tread warily, Western officials say.

"Progress is being made but they have to go very slowly," European Community Commissioner Claude Cheysson said recently.

An accord with the IMF should be Egypt's top priority, he said "it being agreed that the IMF will not impose conditions that would be politically explosive."

DIPLOMATS say the government is likely to favour the innovative style of accord just reached between the IMF and Mexico - a country with a mix of debt and oil-dependence they see as comparable to Egypt's.

The Mexico deal links loans to fluctuations in world oil prices, unlocking more cash if crude falls below \$9 a barrel and cutting credits if it tops \$14.

"This has obvious appeal for the Egyptians," one diplomat said, not-



Hosni Mubarak

(Cameron Press)

ing that prices of Egypt's top-grade crudes were fixed for July at less than \$8 a barrel.

Exports, at below 100,000 barrels a day, are running at a third or less of last year's average. Mubarak says Egypt will lose \$1.2 billion this year in oil earnings.

On top of this, transfers by expatriate workers in other oil states,

the main source of hard currency, will be down by an estimated \$2 billion.

IN TACKLING such problems, Mubarak has one eye on the opposition - not so much the established parties functioning in the parliamentary system but rather a small and sometimes active Islamic fundamentalist movement.

It was fundamentalist action that brought Mubarak to power in October 1981. He was vice president when zealots, angry at President Anwar Sadat's rule and his peace treaty with Israel, gunned Sadat down.

The militants' main demand is Islamic government for this nation with its Moslem majority and large Christian minority.

Diplomats believe militants would probably fan any adverse reaction to tough austerity measures for their own ends.

"They could not foment a coup but they are capable of widespread disturbances," one says.

Maintaining relations with Israel adds to the government's security headaches. Two Israeli embassy officials have been shot dead in Cairo streets in the past year.

After October, Mubarak, 58, has one more year of his six-year term to go. He has not yet indicated whether he plans to stay on for another term.

He is generally liked, though many Egyptians see him as dull and lacking in charisma by comparison with Nasser and the flamboyant Sadat.

"We like a pharaoh to lead us, and he's no pharaoh," commented one, referring to Egypt's ancient rulers.

Mubarak has no vice president and his only obvious potential successor is Defence Field Marshal Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala.

He is credited by diplomats with more evident popular appeal than Mubarak but has made no bid for the presidency.

(Reuters)

## Syria's tourist treasure - Palmyra

William Maclean  
Damascus

PALMYRA, the oasis city that once ruled half the Middle East, slumbers like an undisturbed giant in the shimmering haze of the Syrian steppe.

Camels lumber among towering columns, bearing a 20th century burden of camera-clicking Arabs and Europeans through honey-coloured ruins of the second century CE caravan city.

One of the world's largest ancient sites, Palmyra, known to Arabs as Tadmör, is a key attraction in a plan by Damascus to encourage foreigners to visit Syria's rich heritage.

But the project has wisely spared Palmyra the razzmatazz of modern Mediterranean tourism.

Even in the spring and autumn high season, the ruins of Tadmör's Aramaic-speaking civilization cast a tranquil spell.

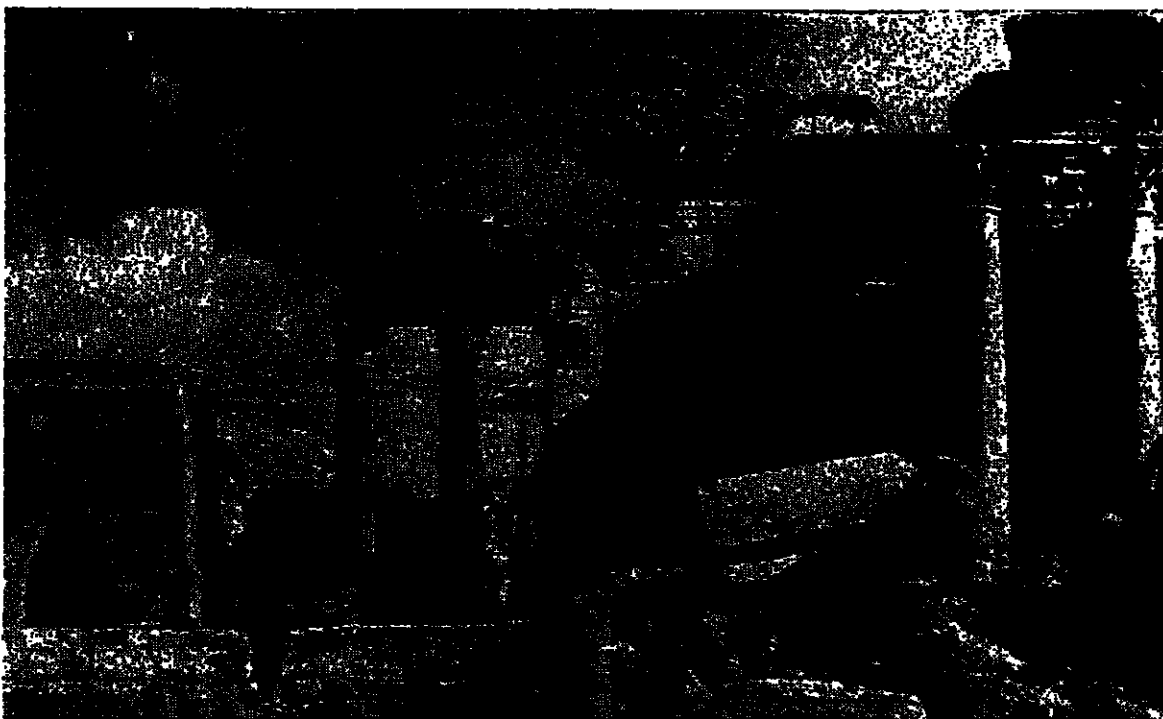
"It's so beautiful, there are so many things to visit, yet we have seen hardly anyone here," shrugged Isabelle Akoupi, leader of a visiting French youth hostel group.

Using an umbrella as a sunshade, a teenager riding a camel swayed along through a long avenue of columns, a guide waved his switch, to quicken the beast's laboured tread, drawing giggles from a group of chador-clad spectators.

Beduin grazing goats near the Greco-Roman agora (parliament) slid out of sight as sightseers approached.

Nearby, a handful of Syrian troops lounged in the shade of a 16-metre column to escape the sun's furnace-like heat.

To stave off hard-sell tourism, Palmyra can rely on sheer size and the remote location that once gave it prosperity, as a halfway staging post



(Bar David)

Palmyra's remote location has spared it from the ravages of heavy tourism.

on trade caravans moving between the Syrian coast and the Euphrates.

The site, named the "bride of the desert" by scholars, is bounded by scrub to the west and mountains to the north. To the south-east stretches the quivering desert.

With columns, temples and burial grounds spread 10 square km. around a breathtaking oasis, the site easily swallows up visitors who make the 250km. trip from Damascus.

IN SPITE of a modern hotel and a museum, Palmyra has not greatly changed from the ruin discovered in 1751 by English travellers Robert Wood and James Dawkins.

"So great a number of Corinthian pillars, mixed with so little wall or solid building, afforded a most

romantic variety of prospect" they reported in *The Ruins of Palmyra*.

The book's publication in English and French in 1753 created a stir among the gentleman adventurers of Europe and led to a systematic exploration which is still going on today.

Khaled Mohammed, a guide who boasts he has never left his native Syria, says in crisp cultured English that only 40 per cent of the ruins have been uncovered.

A favourite stop on his tour is a 2,000-seat theatre built by Queen Zenobia, a Palmyrene ruler who shook the Roman Empire by conquering Egypt and Syria in 269 CE before Aurelian defeated her and restored Palmyra to Rome three years later.

"Hungry lions ate political criminals in this theatre, the queen and her court watched with approval," beamed Mohammed, adding the practice was "not Arab, but was borrowed from the Romans."

Mohammed tells his stories to a few thousand mainly West German and French tourists every year and says there has been no drop in their numbers since the recent spate of hijackings and guerrilla shootings in the Mediterranean.

Said Akoupi: "When we said (in France) we were going to Syria and Jordan, people told us: 'You must be mad.'"

"But we had no qualms and every-one here has been very warm and welcoming... the reality of the Middle East is very different from what you hear." (Reuters)

## Tunisia takes steps to stay afloat

Paul Legg / Tunis

AS TUNISIANS remain enraptured by the intrigue and innuendo at President Bourguiba's palace, the new prime minister, Rashid Sfar, is moving quickly to repair a creaking economy which, in large part, brought down his long-serving predecessor, Mohammed Mzali, last month.

Sfar, a grey and uninspiring 52-year-old former economy minister, was given the hot seat to halt the country's disastrous economic downturn, attributed to a combination of falling revenues from oil, decreased tourism after the U.S. raid on Libya and a poor cereal harvest.

But, judging from his report to a specially convened session of parliament, the prime minister thinks the problem is more long-term and structural. As one diplomat put it: "Tunisia is ripe for a Thatcherite revolution."

The state employs more than 60 per cent of Tunisians and runs hotels and building sites as well as the "commanding heights of the economy." But, according to Finance Minister Ismail Khelil, Tunisia is producing at only 60 per cent of industrial capacity.

In a package of measures designed to avert a crash, the prime minister announced a 10 per cent devaluation of the dinar and a \$140 million cut in the public spending budget. More importantly, Sfar gave notice that indefinite support for ailing industries would not continue and costly subsidies on basic foodstuffs, such as milk, sugar, cooking oil and bread, would be reviewed.

It is certain, however, that the government will move gradually to reduce the bread subsidy. When it was abolished once, in January 1984,

the move sparked off nationwide rioting, which left 89 dead.

Sfar is obviously set on improving Tunisia's dismal export performance - the devaluation is expected to help - and on reducing the country's dependence on oil exports; at the same time, restrictions on the import of raw materials and parts needed by exporters will be lifted, along with some price controls.

FOR THE moment, long anticipated austerity measures are not demanded. Observers say the prime minister has been given certain leeway by international high finance. Finance Minister Khelil has also confirmed that agreement had been reached with the International Monetary Fund for a stand-by loan of about \$240 million, the bulk of which will be available this year. In addition, talks have been taking place in Washington on a U.S. government bridging loan worth about \$100 million to tide the country over until the IMF money comes on tap. Unusually, Tunisia has gone to the IMF without a parallel commitment to rescheduling its foreign debt, estimated at nearly \$4.5 billion.

Like the deal reached between the IMF and Mexico in July, Tunisia has insisted on a growth-related loan. Khelil wants growth to be around 4 per cent next year compared to the dismal 0.7 per cent now being predicted for 1986.

But observers wonder how Sfar's rescue package will be received at the grassroots. Until Mzali's abrupt departure in July, Tunisians were given little inkling of the extent of the crisis. Unemployment, which stands officially at 13 per cent, is actually much higher and the public spending cuts announced by Sfar, plus reductions in the overmanned state bureaucracy will merely add to the numbers.

Sfar's populist attack on the con-

sumer classes for their insensitive over-consumption may strike a favourable note, but the impoverished shum dwellers who live behind conveniently high walls in central Tunis, will want to see the results.

Discontent on the streets is being compounded by reports of heavy-handed police treatment of young people as the security forces zealously implement Bourguiba's crackdown on crime and corruption. Observers say relations between police and youth are as bad today as they were on the eve of the winter riots of 1984, which were characterized by brutality on both sides.

AS THE new government preaches the serious lessons of economic rigour, however, the entertainment value of palace politics has not lessened. Earlier this month, the 83-year-old Bourguiba divorced his wife of 25 years, Wassila. According to a High Court judgment she had "violated the constitution." This rather novel ground for legal separation apparently refers to an interview she gave four years ago when she said she favoured an election on the president's death rather than the automatic succession of his prime minister.

Wassila, who is 71 and now living in exile in the U.S., has watched from afar as her protégés, one by one, have fallen foul of the Tunisian public prosecutor for alleged corruption. The president's niece, Saïda Sassi, a devout party militant, is now even present at her uncle's side. They bathe together each day near his summer palace at Monastir, and Sassi, who holds the key to the president's medicine chest, is given much of the credit for his return to robust health after years of chronic heart trouble.

Meanwhile, Bourguiba's son from his first marriage, Habib Bourguiba junior, is said to be set to make a

comeback. Out of favour since a family tiff earlier this year, Bourguiba junior, a former foreign minister, could even be made vice president under an amendment to the constitution.

This North African version of the U.S. soap opera *Dynasty* gives an air of unreality to the grim prospects of economic decline. Diplomats believe the problem is no longer who will succeed the man even the constitution calls "supreme," but how long the issue will be allowed to drag on. Despite the appointment last month of a new prime minister and therefore constitutional successor in Rashid Sfar, the confusion has, if anything, deepened.

(London Observer Service)

## How the Arabs could transform Japanese society

Ya'acov Lamdan

ONE OF THE least appreciated weapons in the hands of Arab journalists is satire.

Of course there are good reasons for this: generally, authoritarian regimes do not gracefully accept the critical spirit of satirical articles viewing them as insults calling for punishment of the responsible writer or editor.

Likewise, the reading public may have little patience for self-criticism, even if the critique is aimed at the entire nation or Arab-world. And for Arab journalists, satirical writing carries less weight than serious works written in more sophisticated language.

But from time to time certain writers attempt something in a satirical vein - particularly in the Arab press published in London and Paris. Two recent articles come to mind: one from the pen of the Lebanese journalist Fouad Hbeika, published in the Paris-based *Al-Watan Al-Arabi* (the Arab Homeland), and the second in the Paris-based *Al-Mustakhal*, by Nabil Khoury.

THE SUBJECT of Hbeika's article was possible Arab exports to Japan. The Japanese Centre for the Development of Leisure Time faces a serious problem, Hbeika notes. It hasn't been able to convince the Japanese to lessen their work hours so they can enjoy themselves. The Japanese, for instance take no more than 13 vacation days a year, even though the law permits them more. Surveys show that 40 per cent of the Japanese between the ages of 30 and 50 believe that work is even more important than family.

"Let's admit the truth," says Hbeika. "Japan awakens the envy of the European world and among us Arabs, a good deal of despair."

"But I'm not one of those who shares this sense of sorrow," he adds. "Today Japan needs us."

For what? First and foremost, for the Arab sense of satisfaction - the famous state of being *mabsut*.

"We also can export our never-ending songs, worry beads, coffee house tales, nights of pleasure, and stories of our fathers and grandfathers," writes Hbeika.

"We can export our birth and mourning ceremonies that go on for days and our holidays that grow longer every year."

"We can export our palm-reading, and coffee-ground reading..."

"We can export to the Japanese our administrative organization, our production style, our methods of emigration and expulsion..."

"And don't forget to export our hashish, a specialty of several of our countries, along with various other drugs, specialties of still others..."

"After all, most of our regimes specialize in only one thing - the transformation of people, with creative potential into people lacking it..."

NABIL KHOURY's article provides another example of satire aimed at a particularly Arab phenomenon.

According to Khoury: "There is no place on the face of the earth more fitting for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers or heads of state than New York."

And in New York, there is no more fitting place than the United Nations General Assembly hall.

Everyone knows, of course, that inter-Arab disputes precede any Arab conference being held in any Arab nation, Khoury notes.

"But in New York, there is one place - the UN - where those same ministers and heads of state are transformed into perfectly cultured and civilized people. They speak in polite tones, almost never raising their voices. They try to make their point by force of logic, and almost never speak with their hands. If there's a quarrel nearby, they smile, and if it becomes too loud, they turn away."

Given the positive influence of the UN General Assembly hall on the conduct of Arab officials, Khoury proposes that the Arab League meet there as well.

"And if the rules of the UN don't permit that, perhaps it would be possible to rent the hall for one or two meetings a year," writes Khoury.

"Then, at least, different rules of the game would prevail and quiet discussions among league members would be possible. Afterwards, each delegate could return to his capital in order to continue the tradition of quarrels and inter-Arab disputes."

Translated by Elaine Ruth Fletcher.

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

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# Taking a journey into the recent past

Contemporary history comes to life for tourists in a variety of sites around the country. Greer Fay Cashman reports.

EDNA ROSENBLUM, director of the Inland Tourism Division at the Ministry of Tourism has, for the past few months been giving herself a headache. It's not that she's a masochist. It's just that she's looking for something not far removed from a needle in a haystack.

Rosenblum believes that inland tourism should be encouraged all the time and not as a last resort when foreign visitors choose to stay away. Fairly new to her current position, though not to the tourism industry, she industriously set to work to plan promotion campaigns and package deals. Touring the country to gain first-hand information on where to go and what to see, she has been collecting literature along the way. And that's the source of her headache. The reading hasn't given her any problems. What troubles her is the dearth of material in Hebrew.

Israel has in past years put so much emphasis on courting the foreign tourist that the bulk of tourist publications, whether put out by the ministry, hotels, regional and municipal tourist offices, travel agents or in English, French, German and Spanish—but not in Hebrew.

True, most Israeli adults are sufficiently familiar with at least one of these languages to be able to do quite nicely without a Hebrew ver-

sion. But Rosenblum contends that if you're selling Israel to Israelis, you have to do it in the official language of the country.

She has succeeded in conveying this message to her superiors, but now she herself has to wade through the masses of leaflets, pamphlets, brochures and magazines to make an inventory of what is available and what has to be translated. It's an educational exercise, but it's time consuming and it does make her head ache.

Uzi Michaeli, her immediate superior at the ministry goes along with the idea of promoting Israel to Israelis all year round. Taking Jerusalem as an example, he says that Israelis living outside the capital don't really know Jerusalem. They're aware of the Western Wall, the Dome of the Rock, the Knesset, the Shrine of the Book and the Israel Museum...but not much more. Usually, they come on a one-day trip and the above is all they see. If they happen to walk through the Jewish Quarter on the way to the Western Wall, they may notice signs of development. Rubble has been cleared away; attractive apartment blocks have been built; window boxes are filled with colorful flowers and shopping areas have expanded.

Until the Jerusalem hotels drastically reduced their bed and breakfast

tariffs, the beauty of the city alone did not hold sufficient incentive to bring large waves of Israelis to stay in the capital. However, once prices became more reasonable, the hotels gradually started to fill up with an average of 75 per cent occupancy rate in recent weeks.

The story is similar all over the country. Although incredibly large numbers of Israelis were willing to pay travel tax and foreign currency levies for the privilege of a vacation abroad, there were even more who preferred to spend their money at home.

Rosenblum wasn't the least bit surprised. Consumers who believe in supporting blue and white, she says, will follow through on tourism. Inland tourism was always the step-child of the tourist industry, she says. Now, it has become fashionable, and the challenge for everyone working in the tourist industry is to keep it this way.

ONE OF the solutions towards this end is to bring people face to face with a period in history with which they can identify. Excavations from the Hasmonean period, may often seem too abstract. But going back just a century in time and meeting the children and grandchildren of the pioneers of the first Jewish settlements in the Galilee and hearing from them the stories passed down in their families is much easier and excites normal human curiosity.

Contemporary history of course exists not just in the Galilee, but all over the country. In some of the kibbutzim, moshavim and agricultural villages established within the last

50 to 60 years, there are still some of the original settlers who can give first person accounts of how dedicated idealists with no farming experience came to barren rock and swamp-lands and transformed them to fruitful orchards, fertile fields and verdant plains.

Many of the remarkable achievements of the early settlers would have come to nothing without the patronage of Baron Edmond de Rothschild. At the time of his death in 1934 he had directly or indirectly assisted close to 30 settlements, funded numerous small industries, co-sponsored the Palestine Electric Corporation, contributed to the establishment of the Hebrew University and was instrumental in the founding of Israel's wine industry. His son James followed in his footsteps and continued settlement activity, particularly in Samaria.

It is common knowledge that the Rothschilds have contributed enormously to making Israel what she is today and that the present members of the family continue this involvement, but few people know the full extent of the Rothschild contribution, nor can they picture how different the country would look without its input.

For one thing, we wouldn't have the Knesset, which aside from being the seat of the legislature, is one of the country's most popular tourist attractions. But going further back in time to the establishment of Rosh Pina, Rishon LeZion, Petah Tikva and so on, without the funds and experts despatched by Baron Rothschild, they would have all folded.

Rosh Pina is a case in point. The first of the modern settlements of Israel, resting on the slopes of Mount Canaan south of the Hula Valley, it was founded in 1878 by pious Jews from Safad. They called it Gei Oni. They were not equipped to farm the land, and after two years of hardship conceded failure. Then in 1882, a group of Romanian Jews led by Rabbi David Sholom, came and renewed the settlement.

In the same year, 10 pioneers from Russia founded Rishon LeZion, whose place in history became assured as the location of the world's first Hebrew kindergarten and elementary school, and in 1883, Baron Rothschild began sending funds to these settlements and others which sprang up in their wake.

IN 1900, the Baron became involved in the Jewish Colonial Association, founded some years earlier by another great financier and philanthropist, Baron Maurice de Hirsch. Through the JCA Baron Rothschild initiated land acquisition in Lower Galilee designated for four agricultural settlements: Sejera, Mesha (Kfar Tavor), Menahemiya, and Yavne'el, formerly known as Yama.

For the first 10 years of its existence, the Kfar Tavor farmers milled their wheat in the nearby Circassian village of Kamah. Then in 1911, the farmers decided to purchase their own mill which also served the Arab population. Tensions between Jews and Arabs in 1929 caused the latter to stop using the mill. After a while it was closed down and the farmers of Kfar Tavor took their wheat to the

mills of Afula and Haifa. The museum at Kfar Tavor documents the settlement's history from 1901 to 1948.

Also of great historical interest is the Dubrovin Farm at Yesud Hama'ala. The remains of an ancient synagogue testify that there was a Jewish community in the area 1,600 years ago. In 1884 a group of settlers from Russia and Poland brought new life to Yesud Hama'ala. The most famous residents of the settlement were the Dubrovin family who came from Russia in 1909 and acquired 600 dunams of land with which to build their legendary farm.

They were not deterred by malaria or other diseases, nor by their seemingly unsuitable land. They faced adversity with the optimism of the true idealist and the strength of purpose of the farmer determined to triumph over the elements. Triumph they did. Their farm became the talk of the Galilee.

In 1968 Yitzhak Dubrovin transferred his holdings to the Jewish National Fund. He died some time afterwards and was buried alongside other members of his family in Yesud Hama'ala. At the initiative of the local council, a non-profit organization was formed to reconstruct the farm to its hey-day of around 80 years ago.

Contributing to the coordinated effort were the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund, the Ministries of Construction, Tourism, Interior, Agriculture and Education, the State Custodian, the Nature Protection Authority, private individuals and of course the Rothschild Founda-

tion. The farm was opened to the public earlier this year.

SIMILARLY, in retracing the history of Zionist settlement in the Upper Galilee, one must not ignore Tel Hai, which started out in 1907 as a Jewish agricultural outpost on a desolate hill. The settlement, slightly south of Misgav Am, received its name in 1916 when a group of Hashomer guards came to join the original settlers.

Attacked in 1920 by a large group of Arabs, the settlement became the symbol of Jewish resistance. Among those killed was the great military hero and Zionist leader Joseph Trumpeldor. The museum in the Tel Hai compound recreates the era of early settlement with displays of domestic utensils, agricultural and defence equipment depicted in their original settings. There are also life-size models dressed in the clothes worn by the settlers and enlarged photographs of a harsh, dreamtime period which has evolved into the reality we take for granted.

The Galilee has always been rich in history, but more often than not tour guides tell visitors about people and events of long centuries past. The aspirations of the modern pioneers are all but overlooked except when milestone anniversary celebrations are held.

Rosenblum and others want to change all that—to bring the not-so-distant past closer—to make Israelis more aware of the ongoing miracles which continue to take place in this country every day. A miracle is, after all, a tourist attraction.

## Vacation in a family way

The Society for the Protection of Nature has some intriguing suggestions for vacations for the fall, Aviva Bar-Am reports.

JUDGING by the satisfactory accommodations, abundant and frequent meals and landscaped surroundings, we could have been at any rest house in Israel. But rest and a dip in the pool were hardly what our hosts had in mind. We were at the Allon Tavor Field School in Lower Galilee, taking part in a Society for the Protection of Nature's "Family Vacation"—meaning we were up at 5:00 every morning and out in the wilds all day long.

A maxim of the late Yigal Allon, prominently displayed on the dining room wall, could well serve as a motto for Allon Tavor family vacations and those of other Field Schools scattered throughout the country. He said: "A people which doesn't honour its past has an impoverished present and an uncertain future." Our SPNI family vacation combined the scenic and developing Galilean present with the opportunity to relive Israel's rich and exciting history.

A few Thursdays ago, we crawled through some newly discovered underground hideaways at Hirbet Rovma (Beit Rimmon). Candles dimly lit our way as we slithered through narrow passageways on all fours (or on our rears) and we could sense something of what Bar Kochba's followers must have faced as they hid

from the Romans in this cave. A family vacation has three supreme virtues, unavailable in combination in any other kind of family holiday: fantastic trips, incredibly good guides and a positive approach to the younger set.

The trails are always slightly off-the-beaten-track (they were all new to me, and I have travelled extensively over the years). Each trip is challenging and unusual, yet no trek is too difficult for either youngsters or adults.

SPNI family vacation guides are attached to area field schools and are intimately acquainted with their territory. To the delight of their flock, they are also invariably spontaneous and enthusiastic.

FOR PARENTS wanting a thoroughly Israeli adventure together with their offspring, the family vacation is the answer to a prayer. Not only are children (from age five) kept busy during non-hiking hours, but they participate actively in each trip as the guides make history and their surroundings come alive.

During a visit to Tel Yotvat, for example, guide Tamar herded all the children into a large cave, explaining that it was probably in here that Yosef Ben Mattityahu—Josephus Flavius—convinced the 40 survivors

of the battle to kill each other off, leaving Josephus free to surrender to the Romans. The story was told dramatically, with the kids held spellbound. At ancient Zippori, guide Noa described the once flourishing city and had the children reconstruct it—with stones, pine needles and anything else they could find.

We covered an enormous amount of territory during our vacation, including an unusual trail around the top of Mount Tavor and a cliff walk on the Arbel. There were also special activities in the evenings. Children and adults alike enjoyed slides and stories about animal and plant life in the area (kids loved the snake tales). Bingo Hagalit, night walks and *kumzuzim* were part of the programme which included an evening visit to the lovely new Mesha Museum, featuring exhibits depicting life in Kfar Tavor from 1901 to 1948.

The city of Yotvat was the last stand and only Galilean command post of Josephus Flavius. We reached the site of Tel Yotvat after parking at the moshav of the same name. Described by Flavius in *The Jewish Wars* as being surrounded by an abyss on three sides, the cave-riddled tel is loaded with pottery. Guide Tamar promised that within a few weeks the hill will be covered with squills (*haizavim*) that proclaim the coming of autumn.

FROM YOTVAT we drove to Mitzpe Hararit, five-and-a-half years old and inhabited by 20 families who



The view from Karnel Hittin.

(Shmuel Bar-Am)

practise transcendental meditation and sell organically grown herbs "for tea and medicinal purposes." Convenient observation points are accessible on either side of the settlement with gorgeous views of Bikat Saktuin from one side and Bikat Netofa and the national water carrier on the other.

After a short lunch break we were off to Karnel Hittin, a mountain with two jutting "horns." It was the site of the fierce battle where the Crusaders were devastated by Salah o-Din—a scene we could practically see as our guides vividly described it.

The climb to the southern "horn" is marked by SPNI "cassats"—coloured lines outlined in white. Protestants place the Sermon on the Mount at Karnel Hittin and we passed a monument to the sermon as we ascended. At the top, we were rewarded by a breathtaking view of Ramat Arbel and Mount Nitai, and through the split between Karnel

Hittin and Nitai an equally magnificent view of the Kinneret.

Walking towards the northern "horn" we could see Mount Arbel and as we continued, Jethro's tomb suddenly came into sight. Located at the bottom of the mountain, the tomb is the most important Druse holy place in Israel.

AS FAR AS I was concerned, the jewel in the crown was a day in ancient Zippori. The city, a quiet village during Roman times, burst into life when Rabbi Judah Hanassi decided to make his home there. At Zippori, he compiled and canonized the Mishnah and turned the area into a new spiritual centre.

Our guides commandeered a key from the Santa Anna Monastery (where the driver parked our bus) and took us down the hill to the remains of a Crusader church. The church was built over an earlier synagogue and a mosaic inscription in Hebrew from that period has been found.

Archaeological digs are well into their second year at the top of the mountain and they have unearthed evidence of an extremely prosperous city. A most exciting find was an entire theatre which we reached by passing pomegranate trees and sabra plants bursting with ripe fruit.

Although you would be missing our guide's descriptive explanations (and the convenience of a driver who knows exactly where to wait for you), individuals without guides could take many of the trips that we did. (Tamar warns, however, that it would be dangerous to do the caves

at Rovma on your own as you could easily get lost in their labyrinth.)

If you do decide to take some of these trips, or to do any kind of outdoor travel on your own, let the SPNI field school in the area know where you are and when you plan to return. Field schools also offer assistance in planning trips and if they have room, will even let you sleep there for a minimal fee.

For those who prefer touring with the SPNI, doing the out-of-the-ordinary with people who prefer silently gazing at rock badgers to barbecuing at the beach, there will be a number of three-to-five day family vacations during the coming holidays. Some are "private car vacations" while others are taken in buses and cost slightly more.

Each field school in Israel has its own specialty: Allon Tavor includes horseback riding by the Kinneret, Eilat vacationers go snorkelling, and Har Miron offers a piano recital in the midst of nature.

The following field schools will be holding three-day family vacations during Rosh Hashana: Golan (at Katzrin), Har Miron (Achziv), Allon Tavor, Hof Hacamel (at Maagan Michael), Har Gilo (Jerusalem), Ein Gedi, Har Hanegev, and Eilat. There will also be longer Succot Family Vacations with some geared especially to *shomeri moshoret*.

People who understand no Hebrew at all and need English guides must get in touch with the SPNI. Call Tel Aviv headquarters for details and registration (03-382501) or your city's branch of the SPNI.

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**Greer Fay Cashman visits two holiday villages by Lake Kinneret**

**ALL THE 75** families who are members of Moshav Ramot have equal shares in the profits of their hospitality venture. They divide their time between being hoteliers and farmers. Their produce includes bananas, mangos, avocados and dates. They also produce their own honey, which is sold only in the hotel gift shop but is more of a goodwill than a commercial product. A souvenir jar of honey is placed in each guest room to symbolize a sweet welcome.

**Trained instructors guide riders at Ramot. Horseback tours combine lectures on history and archeology and the great outdoors.**

Ramot guests can go horse-riding for three hours or three days. Tuition is provided for those without previous riding experience. Trained riding instructors and guides will take guests on horseback tours of the area, combining lectures on history and archeology with the experience

The ultra-modern structure, accessible by wheelchair, stands halfway between the camping area and the 42 air-conditioned, tree-shaded bungalows. They are all self-contained - including a fully-equipped kitchenette - and can accommodate up to six people. Ter-

to Tel Dor, the country's largest archaeological hill. Excavation programmes for the hill were planned to stretch over 25 years. So far, there have been only eight seasonal digs, leaving Nahsholim with plenty of digging to sell. The kibbutz intends to provide training in archaeological techniques.

The Galilee Sea Patrol is exceptional, said Yisrael, because the sea is quite deceiving to the uninitiated.

"The sea looks like a bathtub and, in recent years, has become increasingly shallow. Yet a strong afternoon north-westerly wind can blow waves up to two metres high. Because of the sea's small area, two-metre waves present the dangers of four-metre waves in open waters," he said.

Yisrael added that the Galilee Sea Patrol is not a rescue unit, but for an average of 1,000 rescue operations. The squad serves the entire northern district but concentrates its surveillance on the canyons and crevices of the Golan Heights.

A single rescue operation, said Lepper, can take up to four hours and may cost some \$2,500. More complicated rescues may last longer than eight hours and cost over \$40,000 due to the use of night illumination and repeated trips up and down crevices by use of a pulleys, ropes and other equipment.

Yisrael warned that the Galilee system.

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# Banana republics — and black markets

Hanan Sher takes a trip to Ecuador and Bolivia, where European ways have failed to displace the indigenous Indian culture.



La Paz, Bolivia

"PERHAPS we can find a book in English about the Gallapagos in this shop," I said, in Hebrew, on a side street in central Quito. Neither my companion nor I expected anyone in the vicinity to recognize the language we were speaking, much less to respond.

But the young man walking just behind us not only understood; he answered. "No, that's just a souvenir shop. On the next street, you'll find a shop with books in all languages — except ours, of course."

Finding a Hebrew-speaker in the capital of Ecuador was just about the last thing we'd expected. Particularly when the young man's linguistic feat was duplicated by his pretty companion.

The Hebrew, and the couple's appearance, assured us that we had run into two representatives of what is now a well-known phenomenon. Young Israelis who, after the army, do not make their almost obligatory trip abroad to the fleshpots of Europe or North America, but join an international band of young travellers in search of adventure and the exotic in the jungles and mountains of South America.

In the local vernacular, they are called *muchilleros*, which comes from the Spanish word for the kind of knapsack most of them favour.

"Our" *muchilleros*, it turned out, were a young man from a kibbutz and a young woman from Tel Aviv. They had got together, by chance, after their release from the IDF, and had been in South America for almost a year.

They'd come to Ecuador after spending time further south, in Peru and Bolivia. When were they going home? Neither of them knew, but it might take them another year to have their fill of the continent which is *terra incognita* to most of us.

Money? They didn't need very much they said. No five-star hotels for them. They were able, and willing, to find accommodation and sustenance among the locals, and they had very little compunction about drinking the water or eating the food.

That sounded strange to a pair of Israelis whose hosts on a tour of the continent had warned them against even brushing their teeth with water from the tap of the city's most elegant hotel. But we accepted their apparent negligence when we recalled our relatives from the U.S., who

did the same thing with clearly safe Israeli water.

We were most taken with our young acquaintances' fascination with the countries they had visited. "They are really part of another world," one said, "which you will not understand even after your week's stay."

They could not have been more correct. A week in Ecuador and Bolivia only showed us how much we did not understand, could not understand, of the ways of two countries where 400 years after the *conquista*

dores captured the land, the European culture imported by the invaders had not displaced the older ways of the Indians.

Some examples may be in order:

QUITO is a western city, at an elevation of "only" 2,800 metres, in one of the "lower" chains of the majestic Andes. Tall buildings, shops and traffic, the smell of gasoline and woodsmoke which seems to pervade every Latin American metropolis. The residential quarters where most Quitans of European descent live are pretty much like nice

neighbourhoods anywhere.

But on the outskirts of the city — and even on its main streets — there is substantial evidence of another, older culture. Indians in black bowler hats sell their wares, mostly handicrafts, on street corners. Even in the city centre, there is evidence of the poverty that has driven them from the countryside to town, in search of some of the white man's plenty.

As in most of its counterparts in Latin America, the last decade or two have seen a migration of Indians from the subsistence level of life in the countryside to the slums and

poverty of the city. But the Indians find it difficult, if not impossible, to return to the simple life of the country side, and just as impossible to keep pace with the frantic pace of Western urban life. So they stay, on the fringes, and exist as best they can.

A VISIT to Latacunga, a couple of hours' drive from the capital, is an entry into the world of the Indians. Dominating the scenery as we drive through rugged country is the snow-covered summit of Cotopaxi, a volcano that has not erupted for many decades. The silent menace of Cotopaxi is increased when we realize that we are only about 400 kilometres south, on the same chain of mountains, of the Nevado del Ruiz and Armero, where 25,000 people were buried alive by that volcano's eruption last November. Aren't people worried about Cotopaxi? Isn't it also likely to erupt, and engulf the surrounding area?

The last time Cotopaxi erupted, we are told, was about 70 years ago. And the flood of lava and mud did just what it had done in Armero. But people stay, apparently accepting the eventuality of death by disaster, and building farms and homes and towns under the shadow of the sleeping giant.

Latacunga is a market town and people come from far and wide to seek bargains in handicrafts at half the price you'd get them for in the city. There are not very many handicrafts, but a lot of Indians, most of them selling farm produce.

We are most impressed by the fruits and vegetables: tomatoes which would make any Carmel Market vendor nod in admiration; maize and citrus, and about a dozen different varieties of bananas.

Ecuador, we are told, is the world's leading producer of bananas, a veritable "banana republic," one might say.

We try to photograph the Indians, but they are intent on avoiding our lenses. Undeterred, we pose one of our group in front of the vegetable stand of a likely photographic subject, and tell him to move away just before we click the shutter.

This works a couple of times, but most often fails, and we decide to try the direct approach.

"Wouldn't you like us to take your picture back to Jerusalem, the Holy City?" we ask one toothless couple in their mid-thirties in our pidgin

Spanish. "Why do that, when you can take us back — to work in your house," they answer.

THE AIRPORT at La Paz is at an elevation of more than 4,000 metres above sea level. At that elevation, us sea level folk are constantly short of breath, and even the briefcase we bring off the plane seems to be more than we can carry.

We've arrived at night, and in front of our hotel we notice several bundled-up forms, clearly asleep. When we get up in the morning, we go down to investigate, and see that there are blankets spread on the pavement, with chewing gum and a few small items displayed. The vendors, apparently, slept on the street all night in order to preserve their places — although few of them seem to be doing any business.

Along the main avenue of La Paz, people are standing at every stoplight with wads of money in their hands. What are they doing? Seeking to buy dollars, of course.

Even to an inflation-hardened Israeli, the Bolivian peso's inflation rate is as breath-taking as the elevation. Even the most simple items are quoted in millions: someone says that the Bolivian inflation rate is around 2,000 per cent.

If you ask about the effect of such an astronomical inflation rate on the Bolivian economy, you get a surprising response — "Which economy?" For Bolivia has its own equivalent of Israel's "black economy." There, it is called "the parallel economy," and is entirely based on the cocaine trade. Locals estimate that the parallel economy is roughly equivalent to the official Bolivian GNP.

Without cocaine, one wonders how Bolivia would survive. The Indians who make up roughly 90 per cent of the population of four million souls all seem to chew the leaves of the coca plant; it both suppresses hunger and helps deal with the altitude.

La Paz, the capital, is built along a deep ravine which runs downhill from the Altiplano, the "High Plain" where the airport is situated. The wealthy of La Paz live far down the hill, at an altitude of 3,700 metres or so, where the oxygen content of the rarefied mountain air seems almost enough to allow one to breathe; the city centre is about 100 metres below the heights.

Like the airport, the squatter town where 300,000 "refugees" from the

hinterland live, is at the highest elevation. "It is something like a Borochevian pyramid, with very different social implications," quips one member of our Israeli party.

LAKE TITICACA, the highest navigable body of water in the world, is immense. It takes us two hours in a high-speed hydrofoil to get half-way across.

The lake is on the border between Bolivia and neighbouring Peru, and its shoreline is shared by the two countries. The waters of the mammoth lake are patrolled by the remnants of the Bolivian navy (*Armada Boliviana* in Spanish), which sailed in the Pacific until the late '40s, when Bolivia lost its coastline in a war with Peru.

The weather is stormy and chilly, but one Indian in the reed boats for which the lake is famous ventures out for us. We stop at the Island of the Sun, and are overwhelmed by a rainstorm as we attempt to get to the ancient Indian shrine which, according to legend, is the birthplace of the Incas.

Headed east for lower — and warmer — climes, our airline stops in Santa Cruz, on the Bolivian edge of the Amazon basin. The contrast with the heights is striking: so is the modern airport, with its flashy shops and duty-free goods. Even in transit, we feel that we are in a different world.

There is, of course, a good reason for the show of prosperity in Santa Cruz. The city is in the heart of the coca belt, with drug factories and small airstrips hidden away in the green jungle.

GETTING to western South America is not very difficult for Israelis these days. It does entail a flight to Europe, and a change-over. Our route, via Lufthansa, took us from Frankfurt to Quito (13 flying hours). From there, the plane goes on to Lima, the Peruvian capital on the coast, and then rises near the top range of the Royal Andes for its flight to La Paz.

You do not have to be a *muchillero* to make this kind of trip. The flight is not cheap, but the rest of the trip can be handled reasonably. We found that prices were about half those of Europe for food and accommodation, at the top or near-top level. And there are certainly things to see, and to experience, in a world very different from ours.

## For museum-lovers only

David Geffen

"THE MUSEUMS of Israel mirror the country, a land both ancient and modern, a crossroads of civilization and a melting pot of a people returning to its homeland from a hundred countries. They are treasure houses of archeology, folklore and ethnology, of art, ancient and modern, of crafts, primitive and sophisticated." (*Guide to Museums, Ministry of Tourism*)

This description characterizes the many museums throughout the length and breadth of the country, but here we will discuss only those museums north of Tel Aviv.

ISRAEL RAILWAY MUSEUM. This museum is located on the grounds of the east railroad station in Haifa at Kikar Feisal. Placed in 1983 because of the devotion of retired railway employees and the efforts of local "train buffs." In the first building one finds the history of the railroad in Eretz Yisrael, since 1892 depicted via photographs, drawings and memorabilia. There is even a 1933 handbill given to passengers as they boarded the train stating that "lemons are not allowed to be taken past the Zichron Ya'acov station." Models of trains and signalling equipment, some even flashing, make this part of the exhibit quite appealing.

The train barn only 20 or 30 metres away contains the real treasure for railway devotees. Here one finds a few engines, several types of railroad cars and the exquisite royal coach. This is a "hands-on" exhibit where climbing is permitted — entering into cars is allowed and becoming an engineer is encouraged.

The royal coach made by the Brit-

ish in the 1920s for kings and queens, dukes and duchesses, emperors and pashas, was left for the Israelis in 1948. When the Israel Defence Forces needed a special railroad car during the Six Day War for use in the Sinai, this one was loaned to them. Completely refurbished, the wood-paneled walls and the tiled floors glisten.

Going outside again, one can mount the switching car and try giving it a short run. Open daily from 10-1. This museum is a must for children and train buffs.

The defence needs of Israel have provided material for local museum planners. While Jewish military heroes of ancient days are recalled in various exhibits, the history of the Jew as soldier in this century can only really be documented in the country where the Jews maintain their own standing army.

BEIT HAGEDUDIM. The Jewish Legion (World War I) Museum. Located in Avihayil, just north of Netanya, this museum commemorates the Jews from North America and Canada who, as volunteers, fought in the 38th and 39th British Battalions in Palestine in World War I. Established through the work of the Jewish Legion veterans and the Ministry of Defence, the museum has varied exhibits dramatizing the efforts of this unit's soldiers.

Pictures and data about a specific individual who served may be found in the hundreds of individual files which are maintained. Among notable legionnaires was Gershon Agron, who founded *The Jerusalem Post* as well as being a mayor of Jerusalem. Open daily from 9-3, Friday and holiday eves 10-1.

MUSEUM OF CLANDESTINE IMMIGRATION AND ISRAELI NAVAL MUSEUM. The striking feature of this museum, which looks out to the Mediterranean, is the restored ship *Al-Al-Pi-Chen*, which houses part of the collection. Used as an illegal immigration ship in the 1940s to run the British blockade, it has been refurbished and placed in this imposing locale.

On entering the ship's hold, one can relive this period of Israel's history. One sees the cramped conditions in which Holocaust survivors made their way across the sea in an attempt to reach Israel, only to end up in Cyprus if their ship was intercepted by the British. In the ship are documents and photographs depicting the illegal immigration — *muqbilim* — from 1934-1948.

Thousands of Jews made aliya in this fashion and their story is told in a 10 minute documentary film. Listening to a one-time illegal immigrant

who works there describe her voyage, one wonders where people amassed the courage to get to this land in spite of everything.

Another section of the museum portrays the history of the Israeli navy. Models of early vessels, gunnery positions, sighting devices, maps and photographs focus on the origins and development of this branch of the IDF. When the sophisticated naval vessels of today are compared with those of the past, it is hard to believe that all this occurred in less than 40 years. Located on Haifa's Allenby Street, just off the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway, the museum is open daily from 9-3 and on Friday until 1.

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM. Only 100 metres away from the above, still on Allenby Street, is this superb museum. It contains a rich collection of the Mediterranean's maritime history. Included are archeological finds from the sea and finds relating to the great sailing ships which plied the waters off our coast. Nautical maps from ancient eras to the last century give one a sense of the cartographer's interest in the area. There are surprises in every corner of the museum and the entrance floor regularly houses a loan exhibit. Presently on display are the works of Ben Zion, the American artist who has been one of the museum's major benefactors. Open daily 9-3, closed Friday and Saturday.

THE GOLANI BRIGADE MUSEUM. This museum captures the spirit of the Golani Brigade through the architecture and symbolism of its site. Situated on a rocky hill at the Golani Junction (with adequate parking and accessibility for wheelchairs), its seven structures were specifically planned to provide the visitor with a better understanding of the nature of combat in which this particular brigade has been engaged.

The museum pays tribute to the fallen and charts the major campaigns in which Golani fighters have been involved. Maps and battle plans, photographs, reliefs and audio-visual programmes provide something of interest for every age. Open daily from 9-4, on Friday until 1 and on Saturdays and holidays from 9-5.

Since Israel is such a varied country in its terrain and artefacts, efforts have been made to develop museums which focus on a specific locality. In this way these areas take on more meaning to those visitors who tread their paths.

BEIT STURMAN. Established in 1941, Beit Sturman at Kibbutz Ein Harod presents archeological finds from the Beit She'an Valley and the slopes of Mount Gilboa. Surrounding the building are numerous Roman milestones which have been collected from fields which were once Roman roads. Canaanite and

Egyptian statues, synagogue lintels and church mosaics from the area are also on display. The draining of the Hula swamps in the 1920s is documented as well. Open daily from 8-4, on Friday until 12, and on Saturdays and holidays from 9-12.

BEIT USSISHKIN. A natural history museum opened in 1955, this museum, on Kibbutz Dan is now located in a "perfectly balanced building" planned by the architect Leo Krakauer. Containing an excellent display of the plant and wild-life of the Hula region, Beit Ussishkin also has many dioramas highlighted by stuffed animals and fowl, native to the area. Close by is the beautiful nature reserve of Tel Dan, where the sources of the Jordan flow. Open daily from 9-12 and from 2-4 on Fridays.

WILFRED ISRAEL HOUSE OF ORIENTAL ART. Upon entering Kibbutz Hazorea, one is immediately impressed by the gardens in which the House of Oriental Art is situated. The collection on display was willed to the kibbutz by Wilfred Israel, a German Jewish communal leader and Zionist enthusiast. During World War II he was killed while returning to England from a mission to rescue European Jews via Spain and Portugal. The museum contains an expertly organized exhibition of Chinese, Indian and Cambodian art. Call the kibbutz at 04-993168 to be sure of the hours when the Israel House is open.

The Travel section was edited by Amy Levinson.

## YOUR GUIDE IN ISRAEL

### Carta's Official Guide to Israel

A splendid kit for the serious tourist, includes a huge road map in two parts and the 468 page guide. Its most impressive feature is the gazetteer, which lists and describes every place name on the Israeli map. Comes with a leatherette pouch. PRICE: IS 19.27

### Adventure in the Holy Land

By Marcia Kretzmer  
A guide especially for children. Imaginative and educational. Kretzmer gives a simplified account of history, legends and facts and develops an awareness of biblical history and modern Israeli society. Easy-reading, yet thoughtful text. Includes photos, maps and illustrations. PRICE: IS 12.45

### Carta's Map of Tel Aviv-Yafo

A complete, definitive and easy-to-read street map of Tel Aviv-Yafo, including an overall road plan for the metropolitan area and large scale maps of Central Tel Aviv and Old Yafo. Full colour, extensive index. PRICE: NIS 4.00

### The Kibbutz Inns of Israel

A tour of the country's kibbutz guest houses, written in a personal, lyrical style. The author, Abe Kramer, describes the inns' communities and environs, their individual charms and distinctive characteristics. Published by Carta, softcover, 120 pages. PRICE: IS 7.45

### Marty's Walking Tours in Biblical Jerusalem

Combining Bronx cheer with Jerusalemite know-it-all, Isaac's little book is one of Jerusalem's most personable tour guides. 30 double pages, published by Carta and The Jerusalem Post. PRICE: IS 6.20

### Carta's Christian Pilgrim Map

And Guide to the Churches of the Holy Land. A large, colourful and very informative map that every pilgrim will find indispensable. Includes a large map of the ancient Holy Land area with corresponding modern-day cities, towns and routes. Beautifully illustrated, makes a fine wall poster, too. PRICE: IS 4.95

### Carta's Israel Road and Touring Guide

The acclaimed guide in a new handy format. Features 78 multi-coloured road maps, tips for all seasons, complete index and descriptive text of each region of the country. A must for all drivers! PRICE: IS 21.90

### Carta's Holyland Touring Map

An easy-to-read road map of Israel, including supplemental maps of Gush Dan and Jerusalem. PRICE: IS 3.70

### Bazak Guide to Israel

The famous best-selling Bazak Guide, packed with up-to-date information for the visitor to Israel. Everything you need to know about hotels and hostels, restaurants, camp sites, museums, art galleries, historic and religious sites. The 1985-86 edition features 24 full-colour topographic road maps covering the entire country. Published by Harper & Row, softcover, 480 pages. PRICE: IS 19.30



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## BASEBALL

## Two 2-run homers foil Clemens

NEW YORK (AP). — Ruben Sierra's two-run homer broke a ninth-inning tie and the Texas Rangers defeated Roger Clemens' bid for his 20th victory as they defeated the Boston Red Sox 4-2 Monday night.

Clemens entered the eighth inning with a two-hitter and a 2-0 lead, but Sierra singled and pinch-hitter Geno Petralli tied the game with a two-run homer, his second of the year.

Clemens left the game after the eighth. Calvin Schiraldi, 1-1, struck out the first two batters, but walked Larry Parrish, who had struck out three times against Clemens. Sierra followed with his eighth home run, making a winner of Dale Mohoric, 2-1.

Clemens struck out 10 and walked three in his sixth 10-strikeout performance of the season.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## A's 8, Tigers 4

Home runs by Mark McGuire and Mickey Tettleton sparked a five-run Oakland fourth and backed the five-hit pitching of Jose Rijo as the A's beat the Detroit Tigers 8-4.

## Royals 2, White Sox 0

Frank White hit a two-run homer with two outs in the eighth inning for the game's only runs and Scott Bankhead and Bud Black scattered eight hits as the Kansas City Royals defeated the Chicago White Sox 2-0.

## Angels 5, Yankees 3

Doug DeCinces hit two home runs and Bob Boone hit two RBI singles, leading John Candelaria and the California Angels past the New York Yankees 5-3.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## Expos 6, Giants 5

Tom Foley drove in three runs, two with a triple in a five-run first inning, and Andy McGaffigan pitched four innings of one-hit relief as the Montreal Expos beat the San Francisco Giants 6-5.

## Reds 5, Pirates 4

Eric Davis knocked in four runs with two homers and Buddy Bell



**OFFENSIVE MACHINE.** — The Reds' Eric Davis strides forward and cracks a single in the eighth inning against the Pittsburgh Pirates. Davis also had two homers and knocked in four runs in Cincinnati's 5-4 victory. (Reuter telephoto)

scored the winning run on reliever Barry Jones' wild pitch in the eighth inning, giving the Cincinnati Reds a 5-4 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

## Mets 5, Padres 2

Ray Knight singled in the go-ahead run in the eighth inning as the New York Mets defeated the San Diego Padres 5-2.

Astros 3, Cubs 2  
Craig Reynolds' single knocked in the winning run in the eighth inning after Alan Ashby's double tied the game as the Houston Astros won for the 20th time in their last at-bat with a 3-2 decision over the Chicago Cubs.

Braves 4, Cardinals 2  
A two-out, two-run double by Dale Murphy in the eighth inning led the Atlanta Braves to a 4-2 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Dodgers 3, Phillies 1  
Fernando Valenzuela snapped a personal three-game losing streak with a four-hitter and Mike Scioscia and Bill Madlock homered, leading the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 3-1 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	72	32	.692	0
New York	67	38	.639	5
Toronto	67	38	.639	5
Detroit	67	38	.639	5
Baltimore	64	41	.612	8
Cleveland	64	41	.612	8
Chicago	61	44	.581	11
Minnesota	61	44	.581	11

## WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	69	36	.658	0
Texas	66	39	.627	3
Kansas City	57	48	.542	12
Oakland	56	49	.529	13
Seattle	53	52	.505	16
Chicago	53	52	.505	16
Minnesota	53	52	.505	16

MONDAY'S GAMES: Oakland 8, Detroit 4; Kansas City 2, Chicago 6; California 5, New York 3; Texas 4, Boston 2.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	63	42	.604	0
Philadelphia	63	42	.604	0
Montreal	61	44	.581	2
St. Louis	61	44	.581	2
Chicago	53	52	.505	10
Pittsburgh	53	52	.505	10

## WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	71	34	.676	0
Cincinnati	63	42	.604	8
San Francisco	63	42	.604	8
Los Angeles	61	44	.581	10
Atlanta	59	46	.562	12
San Diego	59	46	.562	12

MONDAY'S GAMES: Montreal 6, San Francisco 5; Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 4; New York 5, San Diego 2; Atlanta 4, St. Louis 2; Houston 3, Chicago 2; Los Angeles 3, Philadelphia 1.

## BASKETBALL

## The courting of Arvides

By DON GOULD

Dale Brown, coach of the perennial top dogs in American college basketball, Louisiana State, is leaving no stone unturned in his bid to sign Soviet superstar Arvids Sabonis to his team.

Brown has so far travelled to Kovna, where Sabonis plays for the Soviet team, and to Washington, D.C., where he will be talking to the Soviet officials. He can't really keep track. In his determined effort he has also sought to enlist the backing of a variety of top personalities, including State Department officials, industrialist Armand Hammer and author Norman Vincent Peale.

There are even reports that the matter is being taken up as high as Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for authorization.

Although time is running out with

classes at the University beginning today and registration of new players due to be completed by next Tuesday, Brown remains optimistic. His reason — no one has yet stamped a definite "no" on his gambit to improve Big Power sports ties, and, incidentally, acquire for his team arguably the finest player outside the U.S.

In the final analysis, Brown believes he will be thwarted less by the Soviet authorities than by the NCAA's regulations which require a student to have reached an accepted academic level before being accepted to a university sports squad.

"It would be truly criminal to keep a sportsman such as Sabonis out on the wrong grounds," he argues.

In May, the Portland Trail Blazers had named Sabonis as their No. 1 choice in the annual NBA draft. They too had been unable to secure permission for the mighty Russian to play in the U.S.

Association, where giants of 2.13 metres and more rule the courts.

The IBA's rules will favour quickness, playmaking and pure shooting, not height, league co-founder Ben Haskins said.

Franchises have been granted in eight U.S. and Canadian cities with four others to be finalized in the next couple of months, the Winnipeg-based businessman said.

## CHESS: World Championship

## 'Best game of match' a draw

LONDON (Reuter). — The 11th game of the World Chess Championship between challenger Anatoly Karpov and champion Gary Kasparov ended in a draw after a fierce struggle which most experts rated the best contest in the event so far.

Both players made great efforts to win the game which featured wild complications. After surviving what looked like a dangerous attack, Kasparov held a tiny edge in the endgame but drew after 41 moves.

Despite a sharp surprise in the opening, Kasparov defended his position resourcefully and actively, with both players spending much of an early draw.

Karpov sacrificed a knight to expose his opponent's king but Kasparov had accurately calculated the consequences.

The chessmen returned his extra material to put an end to Karpov's ambitions of a winning attack.

From the reactions of the two

players it was evident that both were surprised several times by the other's inventiveness but both managed to avoid time penalties.

When the complications finally cleared, Kasparov had the tiny advantage of knight versus bishop in an endgame but it did not prove enough.

Many experts said the game deserved the £10,000 brilliancy prize being offered by a British investment firm for the London half of the match.

Grandmaster Maxim Dlugy of the U.S. said simply: "It was the best game of the match."

The draw allowed Kasparov to retain his one-point edge in the 24 games. Kasparov leads by a score of six points to Karpov's five. Since a 12-12 tie is sufficient for him to retain the title he is considered a strong favourite.

## GOLF

## Pohl's Houdini scramble

AKRON, Ohio (AP). — Dan Pohl, with no one able to put pressure on him, needed only a scrambling 1-over-par 71 to score a one-stroke victory in the World Series of Golf.

"We looked like Heckle and Jeckle, or Jekyll and Hyde, out there. I don't know if anybody knew if they wanted to win the golf tournament," Pohl said of the erratic finish.

For example, fellow American Donnie Hammond bogeyed five of the last seven holes, once playing a

shot out of the water on the 16th. American Lanny Wadkins couldn't get a putt to fall, and Pohl himself constantly scrambled out of potential disaster.

"I had a little bit of Houdini in me today," Pohl said. "I just never felt comfortable."

Pohl, 31, claimed his second victory of the season and his career with a 277 total, a meagre three shots under par on the revamped Firestone Country Club course.

## CRICKET

## Draw gives Kiwis first-ever series in England

LONDON (Reuter). — New Zealand, greatly assisted by heavy rain and bad light, completed their first Test series cricket victory in England yesterday when the third and final Test at the Oval was abandoned as a draw.

The touring side, who won the second Test by eight wickets after drawing the first, were required to face only six balls from Ian Botham as bad weather reduced the day's play to one over, itself split in two by a break for drizzle.

England, who declared their rain-curtailed first innings at their overnight score of 388 for five, a lead of 101, were unable to make any serious attempt at bowling them out for a second time and thus conceded their second successive series defeat by New Zealand.

The dismal conclusion brought triumph for New Zealand captain Jeremy Conway and extended England's fruitless run to eleven Tests.

But England at least had the consolation of establishing a first innings lead for the first time in 12 months and seeing all-rounder Ian Botham return to international cricket in style after a two-month ban after admitting smoking cannabis.

Richards refused to take the dope test following a match against Gloucestershire July 19, becoming the first player to fail to submit to the exam since it was made mandatory by the TCCB this season.

Last Saturday, Somerset announced that it would not re-sign Richards, generally considered to be the world's best batsman, or another West Indies veteran, Joel Garner, next season.

The following day, it was disclosed that Richards had been called before the TCCB to explain his drug-test refusal.

Richards declined to comment on his appearance before the committee.

## SOCCER

## Rush gets red card — on way to the dressing-room

LONDON (Reuter). — Liverpool striker Ian Rush, sent off for the first time in his career, is expected to face a charge of bringing the game into disrepute. Rush was dismissed by referee Ken Walsley after the goalless English First Division match against Newcastle.

Walsley said he had sent off the Welsh international — on loan to Liverpool from Juventus after being bought by the Italian club during the close season — for a comment he had made to him.

Later Liverpool player-manager Kenny Dalglish said: "I understand Rush will be reported to the Football Association for using foul and abusive language."

Rush's dismissal came when he approached the referee as the players and officials walked off the pitch after a frustrating game for the defending champions, in which they had two late penalty appeals turned down.

"Rush's case will be dealt with accordingly, once we have received the referee's report," an F.A. spokesman confirmed today. "There is no automatic punishment and we will write to him asking for his comments."

There have been a number of previous instances of players being called before the F.A. for offences after the final whistle. England defender Terry Butcher, now with Glasgow Rangers, was recently fined \$1,500 following an incident with the referee after a match between Ipswich and West Ham last season.

Rush's team-mate Sammy Lee will join Queen's Park Rangers if he passes the medical tests. The formalities of the \$350,000 transfer were completed yesterday. He has been on the Liverpool bench for the past two seasons. He won 14 international caps for England.

## Luton introduce novel plan to beat soccer hooliganism

LUTON, England (Reuter). — Police, stewards and a private security company were joining forces at Luton's home First Division soccer match against Southampton last night to enforce a revolutionary scheme to beat hooliganism.

The club have introduced a members-only plan and a blanket ban on visiting fans as their way of outlawing troublemakers. No visiting Southampton supporters were allowed into the Kenilworth Road ground.

In a bid to cut out rivalry within the ground and attract more local families to football, Luton have taken the unprecedented step of restricting admission at all league

games to holders of membership cards.

Luton fans will pass through computerized turnstiles. Card holders will be able to bring three guests with them, but membership will be withdrawn if they cause any trouble. No tickets will be sold on the day of the match.

A club official admitted Luton could lose money on the turnstiles and that genuine fans from visiting clubs would suffer. But he said they were determined to avoid a repeat of the crowd trouble which caused \$37,500 damage when Luton entertained Millwall in an F.A. Cup tie last year.

## Parting shot

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, England (AP). — Tom Fenn died doing what he loved best — playing cricket.

Fenn, a 58-year-old personnel administrator with a senior citizens office who had played cricket all over the world with the Royal Air Force, collapsed after slugging a long shot during a charity match in this resort town.

"It was the way he would have wanted to go," Dorothy Fenn, his wife, said yesterday. "He had gone to bat before it was his turn, trying to save the day for his team."

"He was playing such a good match," Mrs. Fenn said. "He had taken four wickets and was starting to bat really well."

## CYCLING

## U.S. hosting 61 nations

COLORADO SPRINGS (Reuter). — The rarefied air of the Rocky Mountains, a fast track and the presence of more than 700 riders from a record 61 nations should ensure a number of outstanding performances in the World Cycling Championships starting today.

The only trace of any political problems, which kept the Soviet Union and most of the eastern bloc out of the 1984 Olympics, saw Cuba withdraw because of U.S. restrictions preventing team members from taking home any cash prizes.

The U.S., hosting the annual championships for the first time since 1912, are expected to make a stronger showing than in the past because many riders are accustomed to the oxygen-draining atmosphere of the Olympic training center here.

"We're on our home ground. Just ask the Boston Celtics how much difference that makes," said Dave Prosser, director of the U.S. Cycling Federation in a reference to the National Basketball Association champions, who lost just once in Boston last season. "That's not to say we're going to win a lot of medals, because we're facing stiff competition."

Despite the confidence in the home camp, which started a cycling resurgence in the U.S. by winning nine medals in Los Angeles, the sport's traditional powers are expected to dominate again this year.

The Russians, East Germans and Czechoslovaks are all but unmatched in the amateur races, and the Western Europeans and Japanese are strongest in the men's professional events.

The glamour event of the championships, the men's professional road race, is still two weeks off.

Most people believe that no one will be able to stop American Greg Lemond becoming only the third man to win both the Tour de France and the world championship in the same year.

Lemond, who last month became the first American to win the Tour de France,

## TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

## TELEVISION

**EDUCATIONAL:**  
8:00 Telecast 9:05 Keep Fit 9:15 Rethor Sumsum 9:45 Don Quixote, Man of La Mancha (parts 3 and 36) 10:30 The Newspaper Lady (part 12) 11:00 The Invasion of Czechoslovakia (part 2) 14:00 Telecast 14:05 Keep Fit 14:15 The Time Tunnel 15:00 Greek Tragedy 15:45 Mids Theodoridis conducts his own works 18:25 TV Game 17:00 A New Evening — live magazine  
**CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:**  
17:30 Reptunzel  
**ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:**  
18:30 News roundup  
18:32 Literature and Culture Magazine  
19:00 Health Magazine  
19:30 News  
**HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20:00 with a news roundup**  
20:02 From the Movies — cinema magazine  
20:30 Music on Jewish Themes — Verdi: Nabucco; Shlomo Medal: Yedid Nefesh; Tunes from Fiddler on the Roof (LSC, Yitzhak Yizhar)  
21:00 Mabat Newsworld  
21:30 Mabat  
22:05 To Hell and Back: Jesse Hibbs' 1955 war film stars Audie Murphy, Marshall Thompson and Susan Kohner  
22:50 News  
**JORDAN TV (unofficial):**  
17:30 Carbons 18:00 French Hour 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Three's Company 21:10 Believe It or Not 22:00 News in English 22:20 Sward of Honour  
**MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):**  
13:30 Woody Woodpecker 14:00 700 Club 14:30 Shape-Up 15:00 Afternoon Movie: Born to be Bad 16:30 Spiderman & Friends 17:00 Super Book 17:30 Muppets 18:00 Buck Rogers 19:00 News 20:00 A-Team 21:00 Newsround Studio 22:00 Cagney & Lacey 22:50 700 Club

## RADIO

6:02 Morning Melodies  
7:02 Offbeat: "La Belle Helene", overture (Fradler, Rodan Popa); Saint-Saens: Havanaise (Perman, Paris/Marion)  
7:30 Mozart: Sinfonia Concertante for Winds, K.297; Chopin: three Waltzes, Op.84 (Ashkharov); Tchaikovsky: Symphony, Op.76 (Stokowski, LSO); Saint-Saens: Violin Concerto No. 3, Op.61 (Stam, Paris/Barenboim)  
8:30 Handel: Concerto Grosso, Op.6, No. 2 (Rodan); Berlioz: Enfant du Christ, Op.28 (Marion); Saint-Saens: Organ Symphony, Op.78 (Fox, Philadelphia/Orrman)  
12:05 Piano Music  
12:05 "Carmen" Solito No. 2 (Marion); Rimsky-Korsakov: Wind Quintet; Bruch: Scottish Fantasy (Chung, Kempe); Prokofiev: "Chout" ballet suite, Op.21 (M. Shostakovich, Bolshoi)  
15:05 "Among Friends"  
16:00 Schubert: Schwanengesang (Reimon Villa, Eldad Neumark)  
17:00 Liebermann Prize — works by Serous-8:30 Encounter — live family magazine  
18:00 Chamber works by Brahms, Wolf, Reinecke and Mendelssohn  
19:30 Concert for Children  
20:05 Legends of Greece — "Orpheus"  
21:00 Salieri: Falstaff, complete opera  
22:10 Mozart: Serrade No. 4, K203 (Bokoski); Brahms: German Folk songs (Schreier, Mathis, Engel)

## First Programme

6:03 Programmes for Orlin  
7:30 Favourite Old Songs  
8:08 Compass — with Benny Hendel  
8:05 Hebrew songs  
8:30 Encounter — live family magazine  
10:30 Programme in Easy Hebrew  
11:10 Hebrew songs  
11:30 Education for all  
12:05 Oriental songs  
13:00 News in English  
13:30 News in French  
14:00 Children's programmes  
15:05 News on a New Book

## Second Programme

6:12 Gymnastics  
6:30 Editorial Review  
6:53 Green Light — drivers' corner  
7:00 This Morning — news magazine  
8:05 Puz in Sandals — children's programme  
9:05 House Call — with Rivka Michaeli  
10:05 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine  
12:10 Open Line — news and music  
13:00 Midday — news commentary, music  
14:00 Matters of Interest — with Gabi Gazit  
15:05 Magic Moments  
16:00 Movie in Israel — Hebrew song requests  
17:10 Economics Magazine  
18:00 Spotlight  
18:45 Today in Sport  
19:05 Today — radio news  
19:35 Army and Defence Magazine  
20:05 Folklore Magazine  
21:05 Song for the Road  
22:05 Folk dances  
22:05 Night Games

## Army

6:05 Morning Sounds  
6:30 Open Your Eyes — songs, information  
7:07 "707" — with Alex Ansky  
8:05 Good Morning Israel  
9:05 In the Morning — with Eli Yisrael  
10:05 Office Break  
11:05 Right Now — with Rafi Reshaf  
12:05 Daily Parade  
15:05 Time Out  
16:05 Four in the Afternoon  
17:00 Evening News  
18:05 Army and Defence Magazine  
19:05 Questions and Answers  
20:05 Music — new wave  
21:05 Today — radio news  
21:30 Songs  
22:05 Popular songs  
22:05 Night, Night — with Yosef Kutner  
00:05 Classical Night Birds — with Ari Frankel

## WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 6.90 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 138 per line, including VAT, per month.

## JERUSALEM

**MUSEUMS**  
**ISRAEL MUSEUM.** Exhibitions: Jenny Holzer/Barbara Kruger, 2 American artists exploring use of words. Exhibition from Japanese Graphics Collection. Moshe Gershon: largest presentation of his paintings 1980-1985. © Kenel Hinnon — treasure facing Jerusalem's walls. "A Man and His Land." Moshe Dayan Collection. © Signals and Wonders — 50 years of Kol Yisrael. © Joel Kantor, Photographs of Israel. © One Hundred Works on Paper, from Museum's collection (closets 30.8). © Art in Context, audio-visual programme. © News in Antiquities. © Nerot Mitzvah, Light in Jewish ritual (closets 30.8). © From the Depths of the Sea (Rockefeller). © Big and Small relative sizes in life, art and children's world. Jewels of Children's Literature. © Permanent exhibitions of Archaeology, Judaica and Ethnic Art. © VISITING HOURS: 10-5. At 11: guided tour of the Museum (English). 4: Picture Books, Puppets and Songs for Children.

**LA MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART.** Visiting hours: Sun-Thurs, 10-11; 3-6 p.m. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eve 10-12. 2 Hapalmach St., Tel. 02-5612912. Bus No. 15.

## Exhibitions

**JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE.** Old City, 7 Beit El St., 285338, 42247, Roberts, Turner, etc.

## Conducted Tours

**HADASSAH.** Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Krayt Hadassah on the half hour. + Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

## HEBREW UNIVERSITY

1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 24 and 16.  
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Center, Sherman Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9, 28, 44, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-582815.

## Information Centres

**UJA INFORMATION CENTRE.** 1 Ibn Gabirol St., Rehavia, Jerusalem. Features TV news programmes from the U.S., continual A.P. News teletext, videotapes on UJA (United Jewish Appeal) sponsored programmes in Israel. Open Sunday-Holocaust. Covenant. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30. For more information call 02-246465, 02-247075.

## TEL AVIV

**MUSEUMS**  
**TEL AVIV MUSEUM.** Exhibitions: Israel Summer, new selection from the Israel art collection. © Edward Munch, Prints: Death, Love and Anxiety. © Print into Print, works by six Israeli artists. © Frank Stella — Had Gadya — a series of large prints by Frank Stella, after El Lissitzky's gouaches. © Selection from the Museum's Classical Art Collection. © VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thurs, 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 5-8 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; 7-10 p.m. Closed Friday. Helena Rodolakis Pavilion, Adolf Loos: Architecture and Design. Architects Design Chairs. Alvaro Siza. VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thurs, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 5-7 p.m. Sat. 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Friday.  
**BETH MATEFUTSOTN.** Klausner St., Ramat Aviv, Tel. 03-425161. Buses No. 13, 24, 25, 27, 46, 48, 74, 79, 274, 572. Permanent Exhibit and Chronosphere — 2500 years of Jewish Life in the Diaspora. © From antiquity to Jerusalem — the Jewish Community of Tiberias. © Passage Through China — the Jewish communities of Harbin, Tientsin and Shanghai.  
**VISITING HOURS:** Sun., Mon., Tue., Thurs, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wed. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Saturday. Guided tours must be prearranged (9 a.m.-1 p.m.).

## Conducted Tours

**AMIT WOMEN (formerly American-Israeli Women).** Free Morning Tours



# Thermofridge a cool operator

Simson L. Garfinkel

THE SECOND Law of Thermodynamics sets limits on how much usable energy can be recovered from waste heat. Generally, the hotter the source of the waste heat, the more energy can be recovered. The Second Law also states that no matter what is done with energy - any kind of energy - in the end, heat is always generated.

While industry generates a lot of waste heat, explained Shai Vardi, general manager of Thermofridge Co. Ltd., most of the energy is thrown away, because the temperature isn't high enough. For example, in the production of electricity from coal or oil, 35 per cent of the energy in the fuel is eventually turned into electricity, while the remaining 65 per cent becomes waste heat in the 40-100C. range.

"Co-generation is defined as making use of this waste heat for heating or cooling purposes," said Vardi. Advocates of co-generation say that it saves fuel costs, since a greater proportion of the energy in the fuel is utilized.

While co-generation has been a popular idea in the United States since the mid-'70s, the idea has not gained much popularity in Israel. In this country's hot climate, the major energy expense in running a building

is not heating, but air-conditioning. While the 40-100 degree temperature of waste heat is fine for heating, it can't be used to air-condition buildings. At last it couldn't until Thermofridge, a one-year-old Beersheba-based company, started to manufacture its revolutionary chiller.

THE PRINCIPLES on which the Thermofridge operates are over a hundred years old, explained Vardi. The system is basically a heat-pump which transfers heat from a high temperature source to a low temperature sink. In transferring the heat, energy is produced that can be used "pump" heat out of - that is, to chill - a third heat source. The heat from the third heat source is also transferred to the sink.

A second way to cool air is to use a compression chiller. This system typically uses electricity to drive a compressor, which in turn produces refrigeration. Compression chillers became cost effective in the early '70s because of several technological developments in air compressors. But compression chillers require electrical or mechanical energy to operate - they cannot work on heat alone.

The Thermofridge chiller is unique because of the range of tempera-

tures on which it operates. While other absorptive chillers on the market require the high-temperature heat source, such as steam, to operate, the Thermofridge chiller can operate on hot water in the 60-100 degree range. This makes the Thermofridge chiller ideal for use with waste heat, taking energy that would be otherwise thrown away and putting it to work.

According to Efrin Starovsky, the company's manager, eight different patents contribute to the chiller's overall efficiency. The patents are licensed to Thermofridge by Tadiran.

ONE IMPORTANT feature of the Thermofridge is that whereas most chillers use a mixture of water and ammonia as a refrigerant, this uses a mixture of water and lithium bromide. While chillers based on ammonia must be constructed with stainless steel to prevent corrosion, Thermofridge parts can be made with copper, making it less expensive. Also, the use of ammonia chillers in the U.S. is heavily regulated, especially in the food industry, since ammonia is poisonous. These regulations make competing chillers more expensive to install and operate than the Thermofridge unit.

Another unusual feature is the limitation of its moving parts to two small pumps and the absence of controls. The circulating pumps located at the base, need only be

inspected every three years, said Starovsky, and that is all the maintenance required. The lack of controls means that there is nothing to go wrong, added Vardi, and eliminates the energy losses associated with control systems.

Thermofridge produces an entire line of chilling units, the smallest capable of cooling a 2,000 sq.m. office building, the largest capable of providing "600 tons of refrigeration" - for a building that would use 600 window air-conditioners," said Vardi. This unit "could easily cool a building the size of the Shalom Tower."

In addition to air-conditioning, the Thermofridge unit can be used for a variety of other purposes. It can be run in reverse as a very efficient heat pump for heating buildings. In an industrial plant that uses pressurized air, it can be employed to dry the air, and it can be powered by the hot oil used to lubricate the air compressor. In general, the system can be used wherever chilling is needed and waste heat is being produced.

The firm hopes to market its chillers primarily in the U.S., and Vardi said that one chiller has already been sold to a company in the San Francisco area. But, the firm is also submitting a proposal for a co-generation plant in Eilat which would provide several hotels with both electricity and air-conditioning.

# Territories find most routes to economic growth blocked

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter

During the 1970s, as the Israeli economy slowed down, and the world economy went into recession, the West Bank developed at a very fast pace. Its gross domestic product soared by 8 to 10 per cent a year. The standard of living also rose, education levels increased, and unemployment was non-existent. During the beginning of the present decade, however, the economy of the administered territories began to stagnate, and now unemployment is casting its shadow over a labour force much more qualified and sophisticated than it was 10 or 15 years ago.

Recently Jordan offered to invest \$1.5 billion in the West Bank and Gaza over five years. If such a plan is implemented, it could have major repercussions for the territories' economy.

According to Dan Zakai, a senior

one-fifth of the men aged 18-34 in the West Bank have 13 years or more of schooling.

The problems facing such a population are mounting. In recent years the West Bank's GDP has risen by no more than 1 to 2 per cent. Unemployment, which was nil some five years ago, now reaches 5 per cent of the labour force. Even these latter figures understate the dimension of the problem. The available figures for the 18 to 24 age group, which represented 60 per cent of the unemployed in 1984, suggest that unemployment is positively correlated with the level of education. Some two-thirds of the unemployed had over nine years of schooling. In addition, Zakai says, the concealed and disguised unemployment, which is not reflected in the figures, should be taken into account. Many educated youngsters start "working" with a relative although there is little need for them.

In the past, emigration to the Gulf states and to other Middle East countries served as an outlet for this population. Now, as the economies of these countries have slowed down, the chances of getting a job there are remote. "The long-term employment prospects for these youngsters is no better," says Zakai.

Be that as it may, in terms of human resources the West Bank has the educated and qualified manpower necessary for economic growth. Zakai thinks the spirit of entrepreneurship is also there. "The Palestinians have the initiative, they are men of commerce," says Zakai. Their natural market is the Arab world, and West Bank entrepreneurs have close links with the Arab market.

But Zakai also stressed the formidable problems and limitations facing the economic development of the West Bank: political instability, the lack of financial channels, a narrow industrial base, as well as the clash of interests with Israel and Jordan, between which the West Bank must maneuver.

Any development drive would have to start from a very narrow industrial base. Less than 10 per cent of the GDP originates from industrial activity. In addition there is a very inadequate infrastructure. Zakai thinks that there is an urgent need to invest resources in telecommunications and the public transportation system.

Among the obstacles facing the potential investor is the need to get not only the formal authorization of the Israeli authorities, but also the no less important informal permission from Jordan and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. In recent years even the agreement of the "official" PLO may not prove sufficient; some of the factions of the organization may conclude they do not like the project, or the men undertaking it. Their veto can be a violent one.

Zakai also points out that the West Bank is a potential source of competition for Jordan's economy. In the past Jordan tried to limit imports from the West Bank, and Jordan itself is an exporter of agricultural goods, and thus does not want competition from the territories.

Israel too has been a source of limitations and barriers. There is a ban on the export of certain agricultural goods from the West Bank to Israel. In addition, changing political moods have also affected the territories. In 1983 a strict limitation on the import of foreign currency into the territories was imposed although some liberalization has recently been felt.

Even if all these obstacles are cleared, there is still one more hurdle

dile: the necessary resources may be lacking. Zakai stressed that there is almost no way an entrepreneur can raise capital in the West Bank from other persons' savings. There are no domestic or Jordanian banks, and the population deals as little as possible with Israeli banks.

Many money changers have taken on some of the functions of the banking systems, especially those dealing with deposits. But a proper financial system channelling savings into investments is lacking. "No bank in Jordan is going to lend money to a resident of the West Bank if the only collateral he can offer are assets in the West Bank, since there would be no way that the bank could take possession of this type of collateral if the need arose," says Zakai.

The result is that only small-scale local projects on a family basis are undertaken. This therefore favours investment in construction for residential purposes, since it offers them.



## UNEMPLOYMENT

(per cent of total work force)

	West Bank	Gaza	Combined
1973	0.1	0.2	0.2
1975	1.0	0.5	0.7
1980	1.7	0.5	1.3
1981	1.4	0.4	1.0
1982	1.3	0.5	1.0
1983	1.9	0.6	1.4
1984	3.7	0.9	2.7

investors some sort of protection, while offering them an outlet for their savings. "Construction also offers the Arab residents of the West Bank the advantage of serving as guarantee of their ownership over the land," Zakai says.

Thus, any Jordanian plan for the West Bank would probably include a strong emphasis on construction. The Jordanians may also reach the conclusion that the establishment of an investment bank is a good way to funnel funds to preferred projects.

Zakai insists that the problem of economic development in the territories is not an academic one. Sources of employment for a growing and educated labour force should be created, otherwise an explosive situation may be reached.

He stressed that the problems faced in Gaza are even more marked.

Gaza residents have no links to Jordan. The density of population leaves little land for development, and although there is no unemployment at present, domestic employment opportunities in the future could present a more pressing problem than that experienced in the West Bank.

workers and cut other expenses. He noted that the number of travellers passing through the airport was up 7 per cent last month from the previous month, but was still down 3 per cent from a year earlier.

ISRAELIS ARE CHANGING their recreation habits: they prefer two or more short vacations to one long vacation a year, and they are beginning to take more vacations in Israel, the managers of a leading domestic tourism company said yesterday.

Marking the company's 25th anniversary, co-manager Dvora Dvori said yesterday that Kal has sold 50,000 domestic recreation days in Israel during the first six months of the year.

Kal co-managers Avi Ziv and Zvi Gendelman said their concern was with some 60 hotels throughout the country, including kibbutz guest houses, which the company obtains at reduced charges for tourists. Kal, whose services are free of charge, offers a weekday night in Eilat's Aviya Sonesta for NIS 106 a couple per night, compared with the regular fee of NIS 150.

# U.S. drug agents catching the scent

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

UNTIL NOW, customs officials have had to rely on sniffing dogs or their own sixth sense to catch narcotics smugglers. But a prototype of a machine that "sniffs" out dangerous drugs has been developed by U.S. Customs Service researchers, and it promises to be a much more reliable way of detection.

Passengers at air terminals or ports will merely be forced to walk through the narcotics vapour detector. The machine, according to the June issue of *Science* 86, has been in the making for 15 years.

The entrance of the detector is a gate made of seven intermeshing, 1.5-metre long bars. Each of these has about a dozen tiny holes called sampling ports that suck in air samples from a passenger's clothes. Two paces further inside the gate, the passenger is again sampled, this time while passing for 16 fans to blow air across the body. The vapour samples are drawn into a column on the other

side into a special sensor, of the type that was designed two decades ago by General Electric to detect freon gas leaks from refrigerators.

These vapours are mixed with chlorine gas and heated to a high temperature. If there are any drug-related organic compounds, they exchange a hydrogen atom for a chlorine atom.

A sensor finally sets off an alarm if enough of the chlorinated molecules are present in the samples. People will be able to be moved through the gate at a rate of one per 15 seconds. The false-alarm rate, claim the developers, is a low single-digit percentage, but they decline to disclose it so that "the bad guys won't find out" what their chances are of getting away with smuggling.

There are a few remaining "bugs" in the device: newly applied perfume will set off the alarm, for example. But when the device is perfected and installed at all ports, it could significantly deter smugglers from trying to sneak in drugs.

ANOTHER TYPE of detector, but less dramatic, is a disk manufactured in Kansas City, Missouri, that tell you if there are pesticide residues in water, fruit, other produce or soil.

Called EnzyTec, the disc costs \$5 per sample, compared to \$100 to \$300 for a laboratory analysis. It should come in handy for farmers, produce merchants and natural-food addicts who want "clean" fruit and vegetables.

IT WAS inevitable that the violin, the aristocrat of the music world, would be switched on by electricity.

Raad Instruments, a company in Toronto, is manufacturing electric violins that "can hold their own against rock-group instruments yet retain the rich tones of classical traditions."

The violins contain a "proprietary transducer" that produces electricity when subjected to mechanical stress. This produces amplification without distortion.

But the company, says an article in *Science Digest's* June issue, does not displace string players.

"The violins, as well as electrified violas, cellos and contrabasses, will

help financially-troubled orchestras that can afford only a few string musicians, says the manufacturer. The switched-on instruments costs anywhere from \$4,000 to \$7,500.

BRAIN TRANSPLANTS are a long way into the future, and just the thought of it strikes horror in the minds of many. But an Israeli neurologist is investigating the transplantation of individual brain cells in rats as a way of eventually treating Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases.

The work of Prof. Menachem Segal of the Weizmann Institute of Science is still in a very experimental stage, but he has already shown that rats with memory defects due to brain damage regain some memory function when appropriate cells from normal rats are transplanted into the damaged region. He has also cultured brain tissues to examine the transplantability of nerve cells.

Since Parkinson's and Alzheimer's involve progressively debilitating symptoms caused by irreparable damage to certain nerve cells, this work is viewed as important.

## GNP/GDP GROWTH

(real compounded annual rate of change, per cent)

	1969-1975	1980-1982	75	80	82	84
West Bank and Gaza	14	7	3	2		
GDP	10	6	0	1		
Israel (business sector GDP)	7	3	1	2		
Jordan (GDP)	0	12	7	4		
Saudi Arabia (GDP)	9	8	-5	0		

economist at the Bank of Israel Research Department, and author of several reports on the territories' economy, one must see the plan in its proper perspective. The Jordanians have said the money will be invested if the funds can be obtained from other Arab countries. Given the economic hardships which the Middle East is facing, it is difficult to see how such funding will be found. "In the past, decisions regarding much smaller amounts of money were not implemented," he says.

If, however, contrary to expectations, the plan is implemented, it would have a tremendous impact on the territories' economy. The West Bank is badly in need of development. Zakai describes its situation in rather gloomy terms. He says its young, well-educated population faces an underdeveloped economy, and the threat of unemployment.

The proportion of men in the West Bank aged 14 years and over with nine or more years of schooling rose from 22 per cent in 1970 to 45 per cent in 1984. In that year there were 10,000 students enrolled in higher education institutes in the West Bank, and 4,000 in Gaza. Ab-

## TOURISM BRIEFS / Michal Yudelman

### Achille Lauro still popular despite hijacking

Neither terrorism nor political turbulence can deter the Israeli when it comes to travelling. More than 200 Israelis are expected to sign up for a cruise to South Africa aboard the Achille Lauro, the ship which was hijacked last year by Palestinian terrorists.

The luxury cruiser, on whose deck American tourist Leon Klinghoffer was shot during the hijacking, leaves Ashdod port on November 22 on its way to Durban, via Port Said, the Suez Canal and the Seychelle Islands.

Despite the fears of the ship's South African and Israeli operators, that its popularity might decrease

following the hijacking, some 160 Israelis took the cruise last year, after the hijacking.

Itamar Domb, of the ship's Israeli operators Malchis Agencies, said an Israeli security agency will protect the passengers, in addition to the ship's permanent security team.

FEWER TRAVELLERS passing through Ben-Gurion Airport may force the Airports Authority to cut its budget, the authority's director-general Zvi Gov-Ari said this week. "If we don't get three million travellers coming through the airport this year, it will be a very difficult year," he said.

The authority's revenues have been hurt by the falloff in the number of foreign tourists coming to Israel this year, as well as the frozen shekel-dollar exchange rate, he said.

This year's budget is based on forecasted revenues of \$60 million, with outlays of \$42m., not including development expenditures. With the shortfall in revenue, Gov-Ari said, the authority would have to fire 45

## Jet makers will have to cooperate

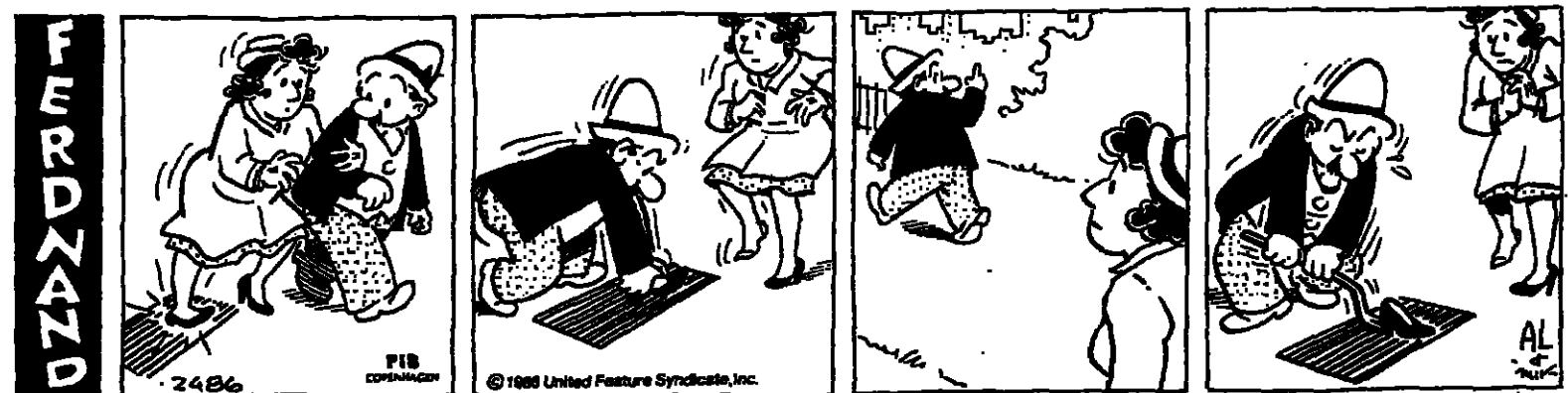
LONDON (Reuters). - The cost of modern airliners has risen so high that international cooperation among major manufacturers is virtually inevitable, leaders of major aerospace companies said yesterday.

Addressing a three-day conference on aerospace trends to the year 2000, Douglas Aircraft President Jim Worsham said some 10,000 long- and medium-range planes worth \$400 billion were expected to be in service by the turn of the century.

But the soaring cost of increasingly sophisticated technology has forced Douglas and fellow industry giants, Boeing and Europe's Airbus Industrie, to look at cooperative ventures to get their share of the \$250b. worth of orders expected in the next 14 years.

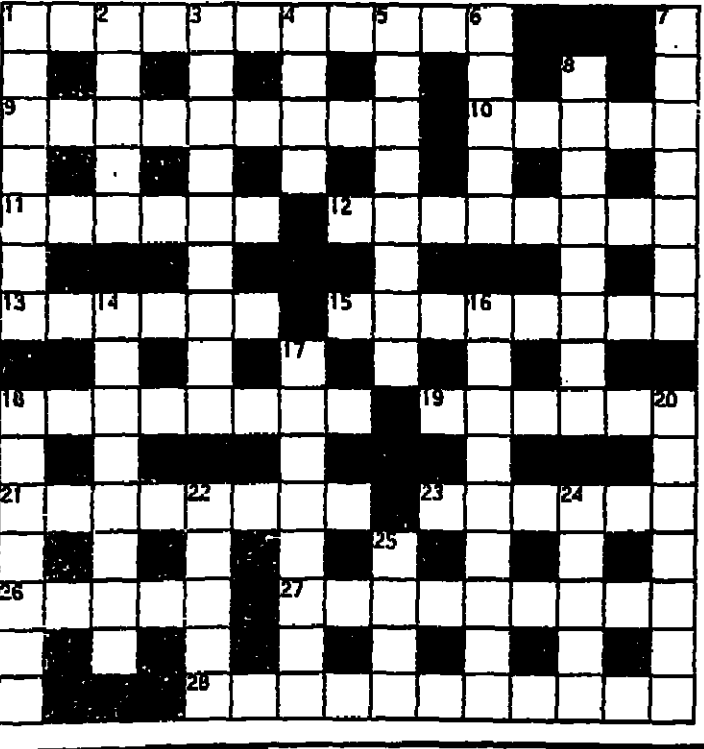
"We are demanding more and more from the airplane and the engine," Worsham said. "All of us are involved in international consortia - it's the way of the future."

But he would not comment about discussions with Airbus about the development of a long-range airplane. High-level talks have been going on for several months on possible collaboration as the firms seek to break Boeing's lead in the long-haul sector dominated by the jumbo 747.



## ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- But it won't go without pressure (4-7)
  - Expert on food tips to pass on to the painter (9)
  - Shrub bearing French cheese flower (5)
  - They're about right for carrying fish (6)
  - One in role is an enthusiast (8)
  - He trod trembling over these (nails) (3-5)
  - Get a grasp on the act of buying (8)
  - Pipe, maybe, more suitable as a weapon (8)
  - Leave helpless wit: a bit of a yarn (6)
  - Madder family member about (17-8)
  - Way in which cases are thrown round about (6)
  - See fit to listen to one from Copenhagen (5)
  - Native inception Lincoln grasped (9)
  - In the arms of Morpheus after a drunken orgy? (6,5)
- DOWN**
- Cocktail in passenger transport (7)
  - Place to take a rest, for example, in Belgium (5)
  - Large pantry evidently not overstocked (5-4)
  - Eager to help around teatime perhaps (4)
  - Like the fabulous king one finds drink hard to get in this case (8)
  - Sailor embraced by a despot in Morocco (5)
  - Could be eroding a French waterway (7)
  - Rupiaired sink has a capital location in Zahe (8)
  - Check in blustery rear wind (4,4)
  - Instructor about to teach unruly first form (9)
  - Exhaustive process in the sewer (8)
  - Put behind bars—with noisy outcome, it appears (5,2)
  - Such protest sends one crazy given time (7)
  - No time for tennis at Clare's place (5)
  - Taking in, for example, the negative principle of Chinese philosophy (15)
  - Commonly become speat aboard (4)



## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191; Balsam, Salah Edin, 723215, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldeha, Herod's Gate, 282058; Tel Aviv: Bnei, 1 Uziel, corner Tzadok, Ben-Zvi, 28 King George, 283731; Netanya: Karmel, Kiryat Nordau commercial centre, 51774; Haifa: Hadassah, 53 Horev, 252214.

### DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatric), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, obstetrics, surgery, ophthalmology), Hadassah Scopus (orthopedic), Bnei Haim (E.N.T.). Tel Aviv: Roka (pediatrics, internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado.

### POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

### FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines).

### FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133  
Ashkelon 23333 Kiryat Shmona 44334  
Bat Yam 551111 Netanya 23333  
Beersheba 14757 Rehovot 461333  
Bnei Brin 283731 Rishon LeZion 942333  
Carmiel 988655 Safed 35333  
Dan Region 781111 Petah Tikva 923111  
Eilat 7233 Rehovot 461333  
Hadera 22233 Rishon LeZion 942333  
Haifa 92223 Safed 35333  
Holon 800133 Tel Aviv 240111  
Holon 800133 Tiberias 90111

Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.

"Erat" - Emotional First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 281112, Haifa 67222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv 234819, Jerusalem 245554, and Haifa 382811.

Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 653525, 653502, 14 Be'er Sheva Rd.

The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.

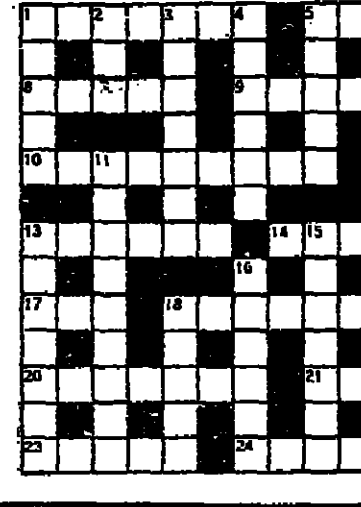
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

### FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

### QUICK CROSSWORD

1 Protective covering 10 Rhetoric



5 Circular 8 Place of worship 9 Verity

12 Religious sister 13 Glassy fabric 14 Fester 17 Complete 18 He takes bets 20 Answered 21 Province of S. Africa 23 Lissome 24 Got away

1 Large mammal 2 Insect 3 Scent 4 Not long ago 5 Scope 6 National flag (5,4) 7 Orders 11 Ten photos (anag.) (2,3,4) 13 Some 15 Calendar 16 Dog 18 Salt water 19 Angered 22 Apex

### SLIPKNOX BEKIMO

ACROSS: 7 Rhodes, 11 Weaver, 16 Fatuous, 17 Drunk, 12 Case, 13 Frank, 17 Slang, 18 Free, 22 Haven, 23 Eclipse, 24 Cornet, 25 Breze. DOWN: 1 Prefect, 2 Content, 3 Demon, 4 Pendant, 5 Spout, 6 Drake, 8 Estranged, 14 Flannel, 15 Tripper, 16 Referee, 19 Shack, 20 Avert, 21 Clerk.

### QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 7 Rhodes, 11 Weaver, 16 Fatuous, 17 Drunk, 12 Case, 13 Frank, 17 Slang, 18 Free, 22 Haven, 23 Eclipse, 24 Cornet, 25 Breze. DOWN: 1 Prefect, 2 Content, 3 Demon, 4 Pendant, 5 Spout, 6 Drake, 8 Estranged, 14 Flannel, 15 Tripper, 16 Referee, 19 Shack, 20 Avert, 21 Clerk.



## ECONOMIC NEWS

### MARKET PLACE

DAVID KRIVINE

## Controlling the price of petroleum

In the last decade international oil prices have fluctuated vertiginously — up from \$3 a barrel in 1973 to a peak of \$40, then down again in recent months to below \$10. Is this a healthy situation?

Prince Claus of the Netherlands thinks not. Addressing a seminar in Stavanger, Norway, last May, he pointed out that "oil companies are cutting back drastically on their oil-exploration efforts." In due course the world may face a shortage of petroleum.

He concluded: "An oil price that is too low for too long bears the seed of a third oil crisis."

The question is whether the price of this commodity should be stabilized. Shalom Schirman, the Foreign Ministry spokesman on the subject, thinks it should. He recalls an idea thought up by Henry Kissinger, then U.S. secretary of state, in response to the initial petrol-price explosion in 1973. Kissinger recommended matching the oil producers' cartel, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, by creating a cartel of consumers, so that oil prices should be negotiated as between equals.

The timid European countries were aghast at the prospect of an economic war between the U.S. and Opec. An International Energy Agency (IEA) was set up as Kissinger urged, but stripped of the key function that he had in mind.

His idea, says Schirman, was that the IEA should fix the price of oil at \$7.50 a barrel, a fair price at the time — covering production costs while not yielding excessive profits. Today the figure should be adjusted upwards, allowing for inflation. A sensible tariff would be, one presumes, somewhere between \$10 and \$15 a barrel.

The IEA would preserve that equilibrium by buying oil when prices drop and selling it again when they rise. Where would it get the capital for such operations? Prince Claus suggested that all countries impose an excise-tax on oil imports. Governments would use the money to purchase shares in the buffer-stock agency.

Claus added that since the present low price of oil saves a lot of money to the industrialized nations they should utilize part of the levy to aid the Third World. This would make up for the declining contribution of Opec members who can no longer afford to be so generous. (Saudi Arabia will be running in 1986 a \$20 billion trade deficit for the fourth consecutive year.)

According to Schirman, the IEA sponsors none of these things. All it does is monitor the consumption of oil in different countries. Should one of them be denied the supplies it needs owing to an embargo or some other cause, the agency is supposed to ensure delivery.

Would not a price-stabilizing arrangement conflict with the whole-some market mechanism of supply and demand? Usually that is true, says Schirman, but primary commodities seem to be a case apart. They generally involve a trade-off between developed and developing countries. Many of the commodities — coffee, sugar, tin, copper — are subject to organized marketing systems. These are successful if properly run, which is not always the case.

Long-term investments are needed for the development of energy resources, and some kind of balance has to be achieved between alternative power sources. The Soviet Chernobyl disaster, following on the American Three Mile Island accident, is causing all countries to take a second look at atomic energy.

There are a lot of oil reserves still underground and particularly under the seabed. Demand for the familiar fossil fuel may go on rising while more research is devoted to nuclear safety. The price situation must be such as to encourage a reasonable expansion of supplies.

Says Schirman: "The stabilized price should turn out to be near the average price that would be paid over a period of time in the absence of a stabilization programme." The cost of oil would be no different in the long run, the difference is that it would cease to fluctuate.

## Import stockpiling will boost trade gap

By AVI TEMKIN

A massive stockpiling of production inputs, fuel and rough diamonds will boost Israel's trade deficit in 1986 to \$2.5 billion, Ruth Loewenthal, the Treasury's economic adviser, told reporters yesterday.

Loewenthal said the increase in the deficit was largely due to a decision to enlarge the stock of fuel to take advantage of the low prices of the last months. The price of oil fell well below \$10 a barrel, before staging a recovery in the wake of the August 6 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. They have since held steady in the middle teens.

Inventories of rough diamonds increased, as did production inputs. She estimated the increase in imports due to enlargement of inventories to be about \$500 million.

Loewenthal predicted that gross domestic product would remain stagnant this year, rising only 1.3 per cent, behind the growth in population. Government consumption will show a drop of 2.2 per cent, reflecting a 3.5 per cent reduction in military spending and a cut of 0.7 per cent in civilian government expenditure, she said.

Loewenthal said that in addition to higher imports of production inputs and fuel, imports of consumer goods also increased. Private consumption is due to rise 10 per cent, and imports of consumer durables will rise 40 per cent from 1985 levels. She added that, in constant prices, civilian im-

ports would rise 17.4 per cent in 1986 compared with last year. But they would not result in a net change in the balance of payments because of the fall in fuel prices, she added.

Loewenthal told reporters that even after taking into account the increase in the trade deficit, Israel is due to finish 1986 with a \$370m. surplus in its current account. If the money spent on imported goods being kept in inventories is not counted, then the surplus figure would be close to \$900m., she said.

Measured investment is due to rise by 10.7 per cent in 1986, mostly because it includes investment in inventory. Actual investment in fixed assets is expected to decrease by some 4.2 per cent, she said.

Loewenthal estimated that exports would rise by about 6 per cent in 1986, despite claims by exporters that they are dropping. She warned that there is no proof that greater subsidies or incentives for exports lead to larger numbers of goods being sold overseas. According to Loewenthal, exports seem closely correlated with the volume of world trade. They are also influenced by the degree of restraint on domestic demand, she added.

Loewenthal claimed that the recent disappointing export figures were due to the crisis in the world electronics industry and a fall in demand abroad for chemical goods. Excluding these sectors, which are affected by developments over which Israel has no influence, exports have increased 20 to 30 per cent, she stressed.

### WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

#### Major U.S. banks cut prime rates

NEW YORK (AP). — Major American banks began cutting their prime interest rates — the lending rate charged to their most creditworthy customers — to their lowest levels in nine years.

The move belatedly follows the Federal Reserve Board's decision last week to cut the discount rate — the rate the central bank charges commercial banks for loans — to 5.5 from 6 per cent. The Fed had expected the commercial banks to follow its lead in cutting their primes, but the first bank did not do so until Monday night.

Wells Fargo Bank led the parade, cutting its prime to 7.5 per cent from 8 per cent, effective yesterday. Others to follow yesterday included No. 5-ranked Morgan Guaranty Trust, No. 10 First National Bank of Chicago, Continental Illinois and Harris Trust and Savings. All cut their rates to 7.5 per cent.

By pushing interest rates lower, the Fed hopes to stimulate the sluggish U.S. economy.

THIRD WORLD DEBT may exceed debtor nations' ability to pay unless urgent, just and durable solutions are found to the problem, a declaration drafted for the non-aligned movement's summit next week. The declaration, prepared by host Zimbabwe, said the leaders of the 101-member non-aligned movement view "external debt as an international obligation which should be honoured." However, the draft document said "the financial obligations undertaken by developing countries with creditors from the developed countries and multilateral institutions have become unbearable."

The foreign debts of the developing nations have ballooned in recent years. The total debt of Latin American nations alone amounts to around \$380 billion.

COFFEE PRICES rose sharply again on the London market yesterday, hitting a four-month high, as traders returned from a long holiday weekend with a forecast of a much-reduced Brazilian crop fresh in their minds.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute last week put the 1986-87 crop of the world's biggest producer at just 11.2 million bags, following a drought, down 25 per cent from the previous estimate made three months ago.

Coffee futures for delivery in November were trading around \$3.36 a metric ton yesterday, their highest levels in 16 weeks and showing gains of almost \$148 from pre-weekend prices, dealers said.

Over the past 2½ weeks, prices in London have risen more than \$740 on worries over Brazil's crop.



Two models perform a double role at Summer Fashion Week yesterday, displaying swimwear fashions and entertaining buyers with guitar and flute music. (Isaac Harari)

### Fashion Week notes

## Exports up; buyers few

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

For the past five years, the organizers of Israel Fashion Week blamed the decline in exports and the scarcity of buyers on the weakening of European currencies against the U.S. dollar.

This year, with the dollar sinking steadily against European currencies, exports have registered a respectable 28 per cent gain in the first six months from the same time in 1985. But fashion week organizers had to cast about for an explanation for the small turnout in buyers from abroad. Barely 100 are in attendance.

They did not have to look far. They hitched a ride on the bandwagon of the slump in tourism. If fear of terrorism is scaring away tourists, certainly fashion buyers must be hesitant to come to Israel, as well.

Moshe Gulos, chairman of the Fashion Centre at the Israel Export Institute regards Israel's fashion industry as a showcase for international window shoppers. At the opening of Israel Summer Fashion Week at Jerusalem's Laromonte Hotel, he stressed the importance of buyers making contact with manufacturers even though they may not place orders here. If they liked what they saw, he said, they would recommend certain companies to buyers in other departments in their stores and they would be more inclined towards writing orders when Israel participated in fashion fairs in Europe or the U.S.

Two years ago, recalled Yohanan Levy of the Ministry of Industry and

Trade, the fashion press was set to write the obituary notices for Israel's fashion industry. However, since the signing of the free-trade-zone agreement with the U.S., fashion exports to that country have picked up and a number of major American companies have shown an interest in finding production outlets in Israel.

When Fashion Week was at its zenith in the late 1970s, there were buyers from more than 20 countries. This year only nine countries are represented with the overwhelming majority of buyers coming from West Germany and the U.S. Britain put in a very poor showing with only three buyers.

Despite the increase in fashion exports in the first half of the year, the Israel Export Institute, under whose auspices international trade fairs are organized, is aware that exports are still far below levels prior to the European recession. Fashion exports for the whole of 1985 amounted to \$265 million and \$148m. in the January-June period. But fashion exports peaked just before the turn of the decade to slightly in excess of \$300 million.

Yair Ofek, head of the export institute's consumer-goods division, said future marketing efforts would focus on bringing Israeli merchandise to the buyers' home countries, rather than the other way around. A group of 15 Israeli jewellers who held solo shows last month in Los Angeles, Dallas and Chicago were so successful that the export institute is seriously contemplating the transfer of Israel Jewellery Week to New York. It will also conduct more Israeli solo fashion shows in New York.

## FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

### ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES  
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month  
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	26.8	7-17.5%	8-17%	8-18.25%
HAPOLIM	7.7	8-14%	8-14%	8-15.50%
DISCOUNT	12.8	8-15.50%	8-16%	10-19%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	8-15%	8-17%
FIRST INTL	22.1	8-15%	7-17%	8-17%

(Rates vary according to size of deposit)  
Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.  
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

### PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (August 26)

	MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.250	5.250	5.375	5.375
Australian Dollar	5.775	5.775	5.825	5.825
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.875	3.875	3.750	3.750
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.625	3.625	3.625	3.625
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.250	3.250	3.000	3.000

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

### SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (August 26)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep.
	Buy	Sell	Rates
Currency basket	1	1.450	1.450
U.S. Dollar	1	1.4758	1.4829
Deutsche Mark	1	0.7221	0.71
Pound Sterling	1	2.1642	2.14
French Franc	1	0.2203	0.22
Japanese Yen	100	0.9577	0.9642
Dutch Florin	1	0.6393	0.63
Swiss Franc	1	0.8963	0.88
Swedish Krona	1	0.2139	0.21
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2016	0.20
Danish Krone	1	0.1909	0.19
Finnish Mark	1	0.3007	0.30
Canadian Dollar	1	1.0583	1.04
Australian Dollar	1	0.8966	0.89
S. African Rand	1	0.5638	0.57
Belgian Franc	10	0.3436	0.34
Austrian Shilling	10	1.0252	1.01
Italian Lira	1000	1.0478	1.02
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	4.75
Egyptian Pound	1	—	0.79
ECU	1	1.5149	1.5338

### SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

### EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(August 26)  
**PRECIOUS METALS**  
GOLD: LONDON A.M. FIX 379.30 P.M. FIX 381.10  
PARIS NOON FIX 380.02 ZURICH P.M. 378.25  
SILVER: LONDON FIX 512.25  
PLATINUM: LONDON P.M. 594.25  
PALLADIUM: LONDON P.M. 142.00

### FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	2.0473/83	52/47	81/76	151/141
POUND STERLING	1.4830/40	89/87	130/127	248/243
SWISS FRANC	1.6510/20	51/48	74/69	143/133
JAPANESE YEN	154.05/15	35/33	55/53	114/110
FRENCH FRANC	6.7025/45	30/45	45/65	90/20
ITALIAN LIRA	1410.00/50	1400/1500	1900/2000	3550/3700
DUTCH GULDEN	2.3105/12	30/26	45/41	92/84
BELGIAN FRANC	42.385/400	12.5/14.5	19/22.5	32/37
DANISH KRONER	7.7375/50	325/375	530/580	1200/1300
S. AFRICAN RAND	3.5812/23	22/15	30/23	48/38
SENEGAL CFA UNIT	1.0258/63	29/24	39/34	65/59
FINNISH MARK	4.9304/55	77/61	99/91	168/170
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.8097/97	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONER	7.3190/20	101/103	154/155	3050/3090

Formula for determining forward rates:  
High/Low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.  
Low/High (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

### NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

(August 26)  
**U.S. MONEY RATES**  
Prime rate 8.00-7.50%; Broker Loan 7.00%-6.87%; NY  
Euros 3 months 5%-4%; Fed Funds late 5½%

### NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
PREVIOUS CLOSING	2.0410/20	1.6430/40	1.4800/10	153.65/75	1.3942/47
OPENING	2.0470/80	1.6490/00	1.4820/30	154.30/40	1.3940/51
LATEST	2.0575/85	1.6595/10	1.4805/15	155.40/50	1.3940/51

### Comment

The dollar eased back slightly yesterday after reaching a high of 2.0620 Deutschmarks. But it was still bolstered by speculation that the West German central bank will announce some interest rate action after it meets tomorrow. However, a poor outlook for the U.S. economy, no matter what steps are taken to stimulate growth abroad, helped curb gains.

### ISRAELI STOCKS

#### TRADED IN NEW YORK:

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	10
Amir Pap	15 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	14 1/4	48
Amot	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	135
Elscint	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	77
Ez Lavud	9 1/4	10	9 1/4	9 1/4	2
Laser Int	12 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	12 1/4	95

#### Over the counter

Bank Leumi	bid	ask	Interpharm	bid	ask
Elbit	7 1/4	7 3/4	Optrotech	5 1/4	5 1/4
ECI Tel.	2 1/4	2 1/4	Rada	—	5 1/4
Elron	5 1/4	5 1/4	Schick	4 1/4	4 1/4
Elscint	5 1/4	5 1/4	Taro-Int	—	3 1/4
IDS Bank	—	—	Tevapharm	—	4 1/4
IDS	3 1/4	3 1/4	SPI	—	2 1/4

### WALL STREET Closing Prices (August 26)

	Down Jones Indices	NYSE Highest Volume
IND	1,904.25	DUQUESNE LT 1 1/4% - 1/4
TRANS	774.00	TEXAS UT 3 1/4% + 1/4
UTILS	217.72	GOULD INC 2 1/4% + 1/4
5% STKS	757.24	ATT 2 1/4% + 1/4
NYSE COMP	145.16	MOBIL 3 1/4% + 1/4
NASDAQ COMP	380.28	IBM 141 - 1/4
S-P 100 INDEX	237.64	EAST AIR 8 1/4% + 1/4
S-P COMPOSITE	282.34	OWENS-CORN 5 1/4% + 1/4
AMEX INDEX	272.28	EAST KODAK 5 1/4% + 1/4
		EXON 6 1/4% + 1/4

Statistics  
NYSE VOL 155,880,020 STOCKS UP 1,111 DOWN 527  
NASDAQ VOL 74,803,400 (Aug. 26) STOCKS UP 832 DOWN 1211

### Comment

Wall Street stocks continued to climb in active trading yesterday. Oil shares moved up, reacting to indications that Norway will cooperate with the Opec production agreement. Stronger bond prices and futures-related buy programmes lent support to the market, analysts said.

IBM rose 1 1/4 to 140 1/4. In the oil, Exxon gained 2 1/4 to 44 1/4, Chevron 1 1/4 to 44 1/4, Mobil 1 1/4 to 39 1/4 and Atlantic Richfield 1 1/4 to 57.

### OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

### MARKET STATISTICS

<b>Indices:</b>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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### SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	% change
<b>Commercial Banks</b>			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Mitdim 1	1030	1811	-1.9
General non-arr.	23850	76	-1.0
First Int'l	2780	2500	+1.1
FBI	4288	1885	-
<b>Commercial Banks</b>			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB	77450	408	-0.3
Union 0.1	5780	98	+0.



